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At Last, U.S. Campaign Opens

Reagan Goes Back to Source Of Power in Orange County

Mondale Takes Up the Issue Of Religion and Government

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

ANAHEIM, California — President Ronald Reagan has returned to California, his political homeland, to officially begin his re-election campaign in a region that has consistently nourished him with votes, financial support and ideological sustenance.

Mr. Reagan arrived Sunday in Anaheim from Washington to start his campaign with a Labor Day speech to a large rally in the Orange County Regatta Center, a land of subdivisions, freeways and shopping centers.

The setting is in deliberate contrast to the one Mr. Reagan chose to begin his 1980 campaign, when he was trying to establish himself with Democratic working-class voters.

Then he opened in Liberty Park, New Jersey, with the Statue of Liberty in the background, before an audience of diverse ethnic backgrounds. On Monday, he returned to his political roots in largely white, nativist and Republican Orange County.

In the speech, President Reagan said: "You ain't seen nothing yet." Then he said he would use his campaign "to build a fire of hope that links all of America together." The Associated Press reported.

[With a new national poll showing him as much as 27 points ahead of his Democratic opposition, Mr. Reagan said he was setting out "to achieve a victory for the future over the past, for opportunity over retreat, for hope over despair and to move up to all that is possible and not down to that which is fear."] By any measure, southern California in general, and Orange County in particular, is "Reagan country."

Twenty years ago, southern California was Mr. Reagan's political starting point and it remains his most secure base.

Mr. Reagan has been rewarded by victories each of the eight times his name has appeared on a ballot in the state with large margins in southern California and in the suburbs south of San Francisco, where he is scheduled to give a second speech Monday in San Jose.

Orange County is the home of Disneyland, the Los Angeles Rams, the California Angels and the Larry McDonald Crusade to Stop Financing Communism and the heartland of the John Birch Society. And it is dependably Republican.

After his two California speeches, Mr. Reagan is scheduled to travel to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he is to address the American Legion convention Tuesday. He will finish the campaign week Wednesday with an economics speech in Chicago.

Reagan Sets Four Goals

In his speech Monday, Mr. Reagan presented what he called "four great goals to build our tomorrow." The AP reported.

He pledged continued economic growth without inflation, a nation "today and forever prepared for peace," adherence to "rich traditional values" and a government that seeks new frontiers and does not "conquer from them."

"Our job is not done and that's why we're here," Mr. Reagan said. "But we've made a pretty good start. And now we can see a future where inflation doesn't consume us and where people can find new and challenging jobs and where they can finally have some hope that this economy is back on track and America is back on top."

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — Walter F. Mondale has charged that the Republicans had "raised doubts whether they respect the wall our founders placed between government and religion."

In a free-swinging, five-minute radio speech Sunday, the Democratic presidential nominee warned that mixing religion and politics "will corrupt our faith and divide our nation." Mr. Mondale's comments marked a stepping up of his attack on President Ronald Reagan's recent remark that religion and politics are linked.

In Dallas during the Republican National Convention, Mr. Reagan said at a prayer breakfast: "The truth is, politics and morality are inseparable. And as morality's foundation is religion, religion and politics are necessarily related. We need religion as a guide."

On Sunday, Mr. Reagan defended that statement. Before leaving the White House for a flight to California, The Associated Press reported, Mr. Reagan said: "I was speaking about people who would deny such things as chaplains in the military. I'm not seeking to install a state religion in any way."

In his paid broadcast, Mr. Mondale also acidly criticized the Republican platform, saying the document provided "only a handful of words about nuclear arms control," promised "tax giveaways" to the rich and offered "no hope for Americans who've been picked on and ripped off."

"I want government to protect the people, not the big boys," he said.

Mr. Mondale delivered his speech over WCCO radio here after attending services at Grace Trinity Presbyterian Church. Later, he flew to New York City for dinner with his running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro.

Following his speech, Mr. Mondale held a brief sidewalk news conference where he brushed aside a question about a nationwide poll, published on Sunday in the Los Angeles Times, that showed the Democratic ticket 23 percentage points behind the Republicans. The poll of 1,574 registered voters from Aug. 25 to Aug. 30 found that 59 percent said that if the election were now, they would vote for Mr. Reagan and Vice President George Bush. Thirty-six percent picked Mr. Mondale and Ms. Ferraro.

"I don't believe that," Mr. Mondale said. "I think those polls are all over the map. The campaign just begins tomorrow, at Labor Day, and I think the issues that we're talking about, where we want to take this country, is where the American people want to go."

"When this fight begins, the stakes are as high as they've ever been in American history and I believe this is going to start moving towards us and we're going to win this election."

At this point, Mr. Mondale plainly feels that the religion and politics issue is potentially damaging to the Republicans, and that the president left himself open to attack with his prayer breakfast remarks.

Maxine Isaacs, his press secretary, said Mr. Mondale was planning to "begin the discussion" of religion and politics in a speech before the National Birth.

Raising the question of religion and politics, the candidate's aides said, could prove risky because it also focuses attention on a number of provocative and disparate issues related to it, including abortion, organized school prayer, censorship of library books and tax benefits for parents who pay tuition to religious schools.



Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, paused during the Labor Day parade in New York Monday to tie his shoelaces. Looking on were Geraldine A. Ferraro and the grand marshal of the parade, Thomas Donohue, the AFL-CIO secretary-general.

U.S. Welcomes Chernenko Comments On Arms Dialogue, Rejects Criticisms

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said Sunday it welcomed the latest comments by the Soviet president, Konstantin U. Chernenko, on Moscow's readiness for a dialogue, but it dismissed his criticism of American policy as "wholly familiar and wholly false."

In an interview published in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda on Sunday, Mr. Chernenko asserted that his government was ready for honest and serious talks with the United States but that Moscow had not found a similar attitude in Washington.

However, Mr. Chernenko did say that "I want to reaffirm with all certainty our readiness for dialogue, for honest and serious talks aimed at finding accords that take into account the security interests of all countries and peoples."

He said that on the latest issue, whether talks on curbing weapons in outer space should be held later this month in Vienna, Moscow had still not received positive response to the Soviet offer to hold such discussions.

[The Soviet Union said Monday that proposed space weapons talks with the United States were impossible and reaffirmed its conditions for reviving negotiations on nuclear arms. Reuters reported from Moscow.]

[Vladimir Lomeiko, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said that, as far as the Kremlin was concerned, it had not received a positive reply to its call for talks beginning Sept. 18 in Vienna on military arms in space.]

The emphasis in the American response was on the positive-sounding aspects of the Chernenko interview, in keeping with the administration's efforts to assure U.S.

allies and the American people that it was seriously seeking agreements with the Russians.

"We welcome Mr. Chernenko's comments as seen as a 'season opener' in Moscow," Page 5.

statement that the Soviet Union is also in favor of serious and specific negotiations," a statement released by a State Department press officer, Sandra McCarthy, said. "We are ready to return to the Geneva negotiations on START and INF the moment the Soviet Union declares its willingness to join us."

The Soviet Union walked out of the medium-range missile talks or INF in November after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization alliance had agreed to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe. The Russian side said the talks had ended in failure.

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Mr. Ortega, referring to the victim who was shot, said "We will distribute a photo to the American press and see if some relative identifies him and wants to come to claim the body."

Mr. Moynihan said CIA officials told him the two men believed to be Americans were not associated with the agency. He said the agency told him they were part of a group of seven who went to Honduras to help the Nicaraguan rebels based there. He said the CIA did not know the identities of the seven men.

[On Monday, Mr. Moynihan told CBS News that "We assume they are Americans; we do not know," according to United Press International. He declined to speculate on how the CIA knew of their presence in Honduras.]

[Teague said a pretty small plane, Mr. Moynihan said. "Seven Americans don't show up without it being known," Teague said in the capital of Honduras.]

There have previously been no reports of American deaths in Nicaragua associated with the three-year Nicaraguan rebel fight against the Sandinista government.

Black Violence In Townships In South Africa Leaves 6 Dead

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Blacks threw stones and set fire Monday to vehicles and buildings in six segregated townships south and north of Johannesburg. Police said six persons had been killed.

In Johannesburg, a building housing government offices was hit by an explosion, reportedly injuring three persons. The cause was not immediately known.

The violence came as a new constitution took effect, giving South Africa's mixed-race and Asian minorities a role in politics. It excludes the black majority of nearly 22 million, which is considered to have citizenship rights in tribal homelands.

The black demonstrations broke out first in the townships of Sharpeville, Sebokeng and Evaton. Black residents in the area, which is 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Johannesburg, had called for a one-day boycott of work and schools to protest rent increases. Police officers said the rent protest might have been behind the unrest.

Sebokeng Hospital, which serves the three townships, reported that 30 people had been treated for injuries suffered in the violence. The police said some officers had also been injured.

One press report said that Sam Dlamini, deputy mayor of Sharpeville, had been hacked to death at his home and that his body had been burned. The police confirmed his death but said that they had no details.

Fires raged in the three townships. Truckloads of police officers wearing camouflage uniforms and carrying rifles were sent in, the newspaper The Star said.

Police fired rubber bullets and

loshed tear gas at blacks to quell the violence, according to Lieutenant Henry Beck, a spokesman at national police headquarters in Pretoria. He said blacks had stoned police officers and burned cars, buses and shops.

"Private residences were set alight," he said. "A service station, a bus depot, a beer hall, a school and private vehicles were damaged after they were set on fire. Two people were burned to death after being trapped in their vehicles."

At nightfall, dozens of armored personnel carriers were parked on Sharpeville's perimeter. Protesters rolled knee-high boulders and trash cans into the rutted streets to throw up roadblocks.

On March 21, 1960, Sharpeville became the center of international attention when police officers fired on a crowd of demonstrators who were protesting a law requiring blacks to carry passes. Fifty-six blacks were killed and 162 were wounded in the half-minute barrage.

Strong repressive measures by the South African government caused black dissent against the apartheid system of racial segregation to go underground in the 1960s.

Pent-up pressure erupted in 1976 in Soweto, another black township near Johannesburg. Hundreds of blacks were killed in weeks of unrest.

In recent months, rising unemployment among blacks at a time of 12.4-percent inflation has raised tensions in the black townships. Sporadic violence has broken out in areas east and south of Johannesburg since late July, leaving at least seven persons dead.

The Johannesburg explosion occurred on Monday.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Two unidentified Welsh women, one wearing a Thatcher mask and the other sporting an imitation police helmet, waited outside the Conference Center in Brighton on Monday.

U.K. Union Grouping Backs Miners, Making General Strike a Possibility

United Press International

BRIGHTON, England — Britain's 10-million-member Trades Union Congress overwhelmingly agreed Monday to support striking coal miners in a move that could bring the country to the verge of its first general strike in 58 years.

With show of hands, 1,200 cheering delegates to the TUC's annual conference voted to give "total support" to the National Union of Miners in its five-month-old strike by barring movement of coal and oil across picket lines at electric-power stations and factories across the nation.

However, opposition from moderate unions, including the steelworkers and power workers, made it doubtful whether the most extreme blockade measures proposed at the conference would ever go into effect.

Eric Hammond, representing the power-station workers, rejected the TUC Council's support for the miners' leader, Arthur Scargill, as a "dishonest and deficient" act that would bring Britain to its knees.

"Hitler would have been proud of you lot," he yelled as hundreds of unionists in the hall bowed and hissed him.

"The miners do not deserve the support of other unions," said the steelworkers' leader, Bill Sims.

The vote followed a plea by Mr. Scargill for Britain's union movement to support the miners who have been striking since March 12 in protest at the proposed closure of 20 pits and 20,000 layoffs.

"What is wrong with asking this congress to support the basic tenets of trade unionism? When workers are on strike, you don't cross picket lines," Mr. Scargill said to a roaring ovation from virtually all of the delegates except the steelworkers.

Just before he spoke, the chairman of the state-run Coal Board, Ian MacGregor, announced in London that he hoped to resume peace talks with the miners this week for the first time since July 18. He said he had been approached over the weekend "on behalf of the National Union of Mineworkers."

An estimated 3,000 to 4,000 demonstrators gathered outside the conference center in this seaside town 60 miles (100 kilometers) south of London. Hundreds of police ringed the hall, with thousands of reserves close at hand, but police said the protesters were peaceful.

A light aircraft flew overhead trailing a banner that read: "Get stuffed Scargill."

The union movement has been torn by the coal dispute, with more than one in four of the 175,000 miners ignoring Mr. Scargill's strike call. He has consistently refused demands for a secret ballot on whether to remain on strike.

The issue has plunged the unions into their worst crisis since the 1926 general strike, which also arose out of a revolt by miners. A coal miners' strike in 1973-1974 led to the downfall of the Conservative government of Prime Minister Edward Heath.

On the one hand, polls show that the vast majority of trade unions strongly condemn the widespread violence and vandalism by picketing miners in northern England. On the other hand, they are moved by traditional sympathies for the miners, who have been for decades at the forefront of British labor militancy.

Moderate unionists accuse Mr. Scargill of engaging in a political struggle to unseat the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who has pushed through laws regulating and curbing the power of trade unions.

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TOMORROW

The kidnapping of Shergar, a \$13-million racehorse, in Ireland 18 months ago is passing from mystery into legend.

U.S. Mercy Trip for Koreans

The Associated Press
LOS ANGELES — Twenty South Korean heart surgeons, including 18 who need heart surgery unavailable in their country, were flown to the United States Sunday and Monday to receive free medical care offered by nine American hospitals and Variety Clubs International, a show business charity.

Thai Parliament Heads Off Civilian-Military Crisis

United Press International

BANGKOK — Thailand's parliament avoided a political crisis Monday by postponing consideration of a proposal that would have allowed military officers to hold civilian political posts.

The possibility of reopening the question of the constitutional role of the armed forces had raised political tension in Thailand. Officers may not become members of the cabinet or prime minister without first resigning or retiring their commissions.

Many military officers and sympathetic lawmakers have sought to reverse the bar.

The coalition government headed by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda opposed a constitutional change. The National Assembly, Thailand's parliament, voted 371-76 on Monday to indefinitely delay debate on the constitutional question.

Challenge Was Surprise

Earlier, Barbara Crossette of The New York Times reported: The growing political challenge from the military has come as a surprise to politicians in Bangkok who thought tension between the civilian government and the armed forces' supreme commander, General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, had been removed.

The situation has been aggravated by the illness of Mr. Prem, himself a retired general. The prime



Prem Tinsulanonda

Minister has been unable to work for several weeks and is due to travel to the United States in about 10 days for medical treatment.

Mr. Prem's term of office is not due to end until 1986, but even before his illness, which was first described as a minor heart problem, there were reports he was tiring of politics.

Meanwhile, General Arthit, who is known for having political ambitions, has been strengthening his political image through a tireless round of public appearances in civilian settings.

The move to change the constitution has been denounced by politicians of various parties who share the concern of many Thai citizens that the steady progress toward democracy that the country has been making could be reversed.

A vote had been scheduled for Monday's legislative session at the request of a colonel who holds an elected opposition seat in the House of Representatives. In asking for the vote, Colonel Phol Roengprasertwit, said Friday that the country needed strong leadership during the prime minister's illness.

His bid has been supported by Major General Pichit Kullavanich, a supporter of General Arthit. On Sunday, however, General Arthit, speaking on national television, suggested that while the charter change was necessary, this might not be the best time to force the issue.

His comments led to questions about how united the military was on constitutional change and

foreshadowed the postponement of the army's challenge.

But there is little doubt among political figures, commentators, and diplomats that the army's sudden intrusion into the political process after several years is significant and is bound to have an effect on government over the next few months.

The Bangkok Post, a conservative daily, said Sunday that "the elements for a successful coup d'etat, once thought impossible, are already in place."

■ Arthit's Supporters Gain
Thailand's annual military shakeup, regarded as an important indicator of political trends, was announced Monday with General Arthit's supporters gaining key positions. The Associated Press reported.

Among the key appointments was promotion of General Pichit from deputy commander to commander of the 1st Army Region, which covers the Bangkok area and has played the pivotal role in power struggles. A number of other pro-Arthit officers received promotions to key field and staff positions.

There were no changes in the leadership of the army and air force but Admiral Nipon Sridhara was named navy commander-in-chief, replacing retiring Admiral Prabhut Chavandach.

Greenpeace Aims at Headlines First

Environmentalists Find Publicity Is Most Effective Weapon

By Jo Thomas
New York Times Service

LONDON — When the French cargo vessel *Mont-Louis* sank last Monday off the Belgian coast with a cargo of uranium, the first indication the ship was carrying radioactive materials came from the French office of Greenpeace, the environmental group.

The authorities initially said the vessel was carrying medical supplies.

Greenpeace, which opposes atomic weapons and nuclear power, has started gathering information about the production and international trade in radioactive materials.

Peter Wilkinson, a member of the board of Greenpeace International, acknowledged that the whistle-blowing on the *Mont-Louis* grew out of a hunch.

When the French office realized that the *Mont-Louis* was the sister ship of the *Borodine*, which regularly carries radioactive products between France and the Soviet Union, "we made some inquiries," Mr. Wilkinson said. "One person admitted the ship was carrying nuclear material."

He is hoping for as much luck in detecting a forthcoming U.S.-approved shipment of plutonium from France to Japan.

"If it went by sea, which looks likely, imagine a worst case in

which the ship could sink on a rocky coast and break up," he said. "There are 500 pounds of plutonium, enough to kill 270 billion people. We've announced that we are going to try to stop it."

In the 13 years since Greenpeace was formed in Vancouver, Canada, it has been the Don Quixote of the environmental groups, tilting at toxic waste dumpers and at whaling ships with small rubber boats and dyeing baby seals green to make them unfit for slaughter.

This summer, Greenpeace protesters took the following steps:

• They dressed as penguins and climbed the facade of the offices of a French organization promoting an airstrip in a particularly sensitive part of the Antarctic.

6 Are Killed In Townships In S. Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

curried in a building that contains offices of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Department of Community Development. The community development offices manage the residential separation of the races in South Africa.

The structure across the street from another government office building that was severely damaged by a bomb Aug. 24.

In Cape Town, Prime Minister P. W. Botha was elected acting state president Monday by the previous cabinet. He was sworn in by Chief Justice Pierre Rabie.

Mr. Botha will hold the post until an electoral college selects the permanent state president on Wednesday. He is virtually certain of winning the top post under the new constitution.

The separate chambers of Parliament for Asians and people of mixed race will meet for the first time Tuesday. Members were elected last month in ballots marked by low turnout and a boycott by opponents, who said the new system entrenched the domination of the white minority.

40 Argentine Sailors Accused of Smuggling

BUENOS AIRES — All 40 officers and crew of an Argentine Navy craft have been detained in the southern city of Ushuaia and accused of smuggling, the navy said.

It said that the regional navy commander ordered the detentions when he discovered 6,000 cartons of cigarettes, 30 television sets and three cartons of whiskey aboard the craft.

• They climbed the highest chimney in Europe, part of the Buschhaus coal-fired power plant complex near Helmstedt, West Germany, to protest acid rain.

• They tried to plug a pipe discharging sulphuric acid into the St. Lawrence River from the Tioxide Co. plant in Tracy, Quebec.

"We use action," said David McTaggart, a founder and chairman of the organization, "and, once there's attention, we move into lobbying."

In 1972, Mr. McTaggart and two other men sailed 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers) to the Pacific atoll of Mururoa, where the French planned a series of atmospheric atomic tests. They sailed inside the 200-mile security zone and floated within sight of the balloon that was to carry the bomb until their boat was rammed by a French minesweeper and towed to shore.

Later, New Zealand began patrolling the area to protect the tests, he said, and the French discontinued them.

Greenpeace International, which has its headquarters in Britain, has 30 offices in 15 countries. It has four boats and employs its own crews and scientists. This year's budget will be about \$12 million.

"All our support comes from the public," Mr. McTaggart said, and most donations are \$5 and \$10. "We don't get any grants. We have to be absolutely nonpolitical. We attack the left, the right and the center and no one with the organization is allowed to run for political office."

Steve McAllister, an American, said: "We draw the line at violence. We don't fight cops, break things up or blow things up. In the case of whales, we get between the whales and the harpoon. Or we plug a pipe and maintain a vigil."

Mr. McTaggart said his philosophy "is to put yourself between the problem in a nonviolent way. The weakness is that it's difficult to do this in the Eastern bloc countries."

However, in June 1982, the Greenpeace ship *Sirius* went to Leningrad on a peace mission. The crew inflated hundreds of balloons that said in Russian: "Soviet Union: Stop the Atomic Tests." They walked through the city handing out protest leaflets, then released the balloons. They were eventually escorted to the Sea of Finland by two Soviet tugs.

In Britain last winter, Greenpeace announced it would attempt to plug a discharge pipe dumping waste from a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant into the Irish Sea. Greenpeace ignored a restraining order and was fined the equivalent of \$65,000.

Mr. McTaggart acknowledged the hazards of such enterprises as putting swimmers in the water to slow the speed of a ship sufficiently that it could not dump toxic waste. "We're not suicidal," he said. "We want to draw attention to something."



Waves hurl a ship onto the shore in Cebu during the typhoon in the Philippines.

1,000 Feared Dead After a Typhoon Roars Through Southern Philippines

REUTERS

SURIGAO, Philippines — As many as 1,000 people may have died when a typhoon struck the southern Philippines over the weekend, officials said Monday.

The confirmed death toll so far has been put at more than 300.

At the same time in South Korea, at least 120 people were dead or missing Monday as authorities carried out a vast cleanup after three days of torrential rains and floods. The known death toll had reached 83 with 37 missing and almost 100,000 people made homeless.

The typhoon designated as Ike, at its peak gusting 275 kph (about 170 mph), hit Surigao del Norte province in southern Mindanao Island in the Philippines Saturday night.

Witnesses said residents of Suri-

gao, which has a population of 125,000, scrambled for cover as houses collapsed and roofs were blown away.

Telephones lines collapsed and water supplies failed and communications were disrupted. Relief supplies were being flown in by air force planes.

Surigao city's mayor, Constantino Navarro, said 82 people had died in the city and 300 were missing. The army commander, Colonel Eddie Picar, said 200 had died in nearby Mainit municipality.

"At least 1,000 people may have died," said the deputy governor, Salvador Siring. "This is the worst typhoon ever to hit this area."

The death toll in Cebu, Negros and Panay island provinces and in northern Mindanao's Misamis Ori-

ental province was officially reported at about 50 with more than 300 injured, thousands homeless and many missing.

The storm was the worst recorded in the Philippines since 575 people were killed and more than 1,500 injured in the Bicol region of Luzon Island in October 1970.

In South Korea, property damage was put at more than \$6 million, but this did not include damage to rice crops, due to be harvested in two weeks. Officials said about 66,000 acres (26,000 hectares) of crops and farmland were under water.

The downpours started after dark Friday. Thousands of people in Seoul and north of the capital awoke to find floodwaters pouring through their homes.

Argentina Slowed by General Strike Against Alfonsín Economic Policies

REUTERS

BUENOS AIRES — The first general strike against President Radol Alfonsín's nine-month-old government slowed down economic activity Monday but failed to bring the nation to a halt.

Public transport in Buenos Aires operated with a substantial reduction in the number of buses, trains and subways. Automobile traffic heading into the city was heavy. News personnel at radio stations stopped working 15 minutes of each hour to join the protest

against Mr. Alfonsín's economic policies.

The General Labor Confederation (CGT) called the strike last Wednesday after the government failed to meet demands for an August wage increase to protect workers from the nation's 615-percent annual inflation.

The CGT, dominated by the Peronist opposition, said Mr. Alfonsín had only carried on the economic policies of the former military government and was bending to pressure from the International Mon-

etary Fund for an austerity program.

Mr. Alfonsín, who took power in December, inheriting a \$44-billion foreign debt, has refused to comment on the strike. The government ordered special security measures to protect nonstriking workers and took steps to replace missing personnel on train and subway lines. Police were stationed in subway stations.

The strike comes as an IMF mission is in Buenos Aires negotiating the austerity program, which is a prerequisite for the refinancing of the nation's foreign debt. Bankers have said that Argentina could have difficulty paying \$1.65 billion in principal and interest that fall due in September if it does not reach an agreement with the IMF.

But Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, who returned Sunday night from a meeting in Chile on Laón America's debt problems, said the strike had nothing to do with the IMF. "The strike has other aims which are more political and I would even say are the fruit of too great a hurry," he told *Diarios y Noticias*, a news agency.

Since he took power, Mr. Alfonsín has been involved in tough negotiations with the IMF to refinance the debt while attempting to meet a campaign pledge to increase wages in real terms by 6 to 8 percent this year.

The first deadline for debt repayment is Sept. 17, when Argentina must reimburse \$750 million from a \$1.1-billion medium-term loan. Asked if Argentina would be able to meet the deadline, Mr. Grinspun said: "I have an unvarying response regarding the deadline. Argentina always meets its maturities. Let's wait those 15 days to see how."

WORLD BRIEFS

Vatican Assails Marxist Influence

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — The Vatican on Monday denounced oligarchies "bereft of social conscience" in some Latin American countries but also condemned Marxist influence on Roman Catholic thinking.

An 11,000-word directive to theologians, called "Instruction on Certain Aspects of Liberation Theology," ordered by Pope John Paul II and issued Monday, was the Vatican's long-awaited policy statement on new theology movements in Latin America and other Third World areas.

"In certain parts of Latin America, the seizure of the vast majority of the wealth by an oligarchy bereft of social consciousness" helps nourish "a passion for revolt," the directive said. But it added that millions of people had been deprived of basic freedoms by totalitarian and atheistic regimes "which came to power precisely in the name of the liberation of the people."

Chun's Visit to Japan Condemned

SEOUL (AP) — Thirty dissidents began a hunger strike Monday to protest President Chun Doo Hwan's visit to Japan, the first by a South Korean president. The visit begins Thursday.

The 30, headed by a Quaker leader, Hahn Suk Hun, were joined by 47 others including clergymen, poets and journalists in issuing a statement that the "so-called new era between South Korea and Japan will bring fresh domination by Japan over Korea in politics, the economy and the military."

The statement charged that South Korean governments over the past 20 years have "bowed to Japanese demands for favor and interests in an attempt to solidify undemocratic leadership while neglecting natural efforts to seek Japan's apology for its past atrocities."

Crocker to Meet Obote, Opposition

KAMPALA, Uganda (AP) — Chester A. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, arrived Monday for talks with President Milton Obote and a meeting with an opposition leader who has accused the government of widespread atrocities.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that "it is a fair assumption" that human rights would be discussed by Mr. Crocker in meetings with Mr. Obote and with Paul Ssemogerere, leader of the Opposition Democratic Party.

Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, told congressional committee Aug. 9 that "the human rights situation in Uganda has deteriorated alarmingly" over the past year.



Chester A. Crocker

3 Fasting Moroccan Prisoners Die

PARIS (UPI) — A two-month-old hunger strike by Moroccan inmates for political prisoner status will continue despite the death of three young prisoners, the Association of Moroccans in France said Monday.

"The prisoners' families have confirmed the information," a spokesman for the association said. "Three prisoners have died and another three are in a very serious state."

The striking prisoners are among 40 who were jailed following riots across northern Morocco last January against food price increases. The prisoners have denied any involvement in the rioting and say they are being persecuted for membership in leftist organizations.

China Says Defector Back at Work

BEIJING (WP) — A Chinese petroleum engineer who mysteriously returned to China after seeking asylum in the United States has been reunited with his family and reassigned to his former post, the government said Monday.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Zhang Zhengqiao, 47, came back to China "at his own request," despite reports that he had been kidnapped by Chinese consulate officials in New York, spirited aboard a Chinese airliner July 20, convicted in China of treason and executed.

"The report that he was kidnapped and punished by shooting is nothing but pure fabrication and vicious slander," the spokesman said, adding that Mr. Zhang was back at work at the petroleum bureau in Chengdu, Sichuan province. When an American reporter asked if he could visit Mr. Zhang in Chengdu, he was told, "I'm afraid not."

Blast at Station in Montreal Kills 3

MONTREAL (AP) — An explosion that police said was caused by a bomb tore through a row of lockers at Montreal's main railroad station Monday, killing at least three persons and injuring 24.

Daniel Rosseel, a railroad official, said an anonymous letter had been received saying that two bombs had been planted in the station. The letter said one bomb would go off Monday. No further details on the letter were available.

Shortly after the blast, the station was evacuated and police reportedly began dismantling a second bomb. The explosion occurred as about 150 people waited in line for a train to Ottawa. Witnesses said the force of the blast threw people off their feet.

For the Record

Britain asked the Lebanese government Monday to make every effort to trace Jonathan Wright, a Reuters correspondent who has been missing since Wednesday when he left Beirut for a reporting assignment in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon. (Reuters)

The Thai military accused Laotian troops Monday of killing two Thai border patrol policemen in an attack Saturday night in a disputed border area. (AP)

Seven Sikh youths accused of hijacking a domestic Indian airliner Aug. 24 were formally charged Monday in New Delhi with crimes that could bring maximum life prison terms on conviction. (AP)

Five major labor unions in the Dominican Republic called off a transport strike planned for Tuesday to protest rising fuel prices because of fears of violence, union officials said Monday. (Reuters)

Correction

A Reuters dispatch in Monday's Herald Tribune erroneously quoted the Sudan News Agency as saying that Mamoun Awad Abu-Zeid, a former member of Sudan's Revolutionary Command Council, would be tried for possessing and drinking liquor. The agency did not say he would be tried, but did report that he would be stripped of his Loyal Son of Sudan decoration.

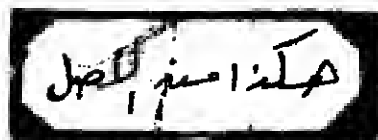
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WHAT GOES UP — Vice President George Bush, seated in the cockpit of a vintage plane and dressed in a World War II flying jacket, indicates the direction the

bomber he was flying went when the Japanese shot it down 40 years ago. He and navy friends celebrated his wartime adventure at the Norfolk, Virginia, Naval Base.

Bad Year for U.S. Labor, and It Blames Reagan

By Peter Perl
and Karhy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Labor Day 1984 finds organized labor fighting an intense battle to unseat a president and trying to recover from the battering of technological change, foreign competition, damaging regulatory decisions and recessions in key industries.

Those are among the challenges facing labor leaders such as Lane Kirkland, the AFL-CIO president who steered his 13.7-million-member

ber federation to its endorsement of Walter F. Mondale and is leading labor's most costly electoral campaign.

Mr. Kirkland, in his Labor Day message, said: "We do not contend that political action alone can solve all of our problems. But however hard we work, we cannot succeed in a hostile political environment." Most of the news in 1984 has been bad for organized labor. There has been a rise of "concessionary" bargaining in which past gains by unions have been eroded sharply.

There has been a series of decisions by the courts and the National Labor Relations Board that have hindered labor's ability to organize workers. And there has been a continuing advance of automation, as well as competition from cheap labor abroad and nonunion labor at home.

However, a steep drop in union membership appears to have bottomed out. There has been progress in organizing unions in state and local governments and among service industries such as hospitals and nursing homes. Female and minority participation in unions has increased.

On the political front, never before have so many unions spent so much time, money and energy on a single battle: The attempt to defeat President Ronald Reagan. It is a fight they fear they may lose. Estimates of union funds and staff time expended in political efforts run to more than \$20 million, the bulk of it on the presidential campaign, plus \$20 million in projected 1983-84 political contributions by individual union members.

Labor leaders contend the Reagan administration has a decidedly anti-union tone, from the dismissal of 11,000 striking air traffic controllers in 1981 to the appointment of corporate-oriented conservatives to the National Labor Relations Board, the Labor Department, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and other agencies dealing with the workplace.

Mr. Reagan's actions have unified labor leadership, labor officials said. The 1.9-million-member International Brotherhood of Teamsters is the only major labor union that has endorsed Mr. Reagan.

"I have been in the labor movement 27 years, and I have never seen this kind of activity," commented Gerald W. McEntee, president of the 1-million-member American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. "And you can give much of the credit for that to Ronald Reagan." Mr. Kirkland said Sunday that "the meaning of Labor Day has been dishonored by a president who professes warm regard for working people on that one day and exhibits icy disdain for them on the other 364."

Yet the economic recovery may draw voters to Mr. Reagan. The unemployment rate, which peaked at 10.7 percent in December 1982, is 7.5 percent.

The slowing of inflation has also benefited workers, as data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate. "Real compensation," which is wages adjusted for inflation, plummeted during the recession in 1981 to 95 percent, meaning that workers had taken a 5-percent cut in buying power since the 1977 base year. But real compensation climbed back to 99.8 percent early this year.

But from labor's viewpoint, the wage gains of the past year have been paltry when measured against resurgent corporate profits.

"Workers are not participating in the recovery, not sharing the wealth," said Rudy Oswald, AFL-CIO research director.

Commerce Department figures show after-tax profits rising 34 percent for the first half of 1984 compared with the same period in 1983. Wages and benefits rose about 5 percent during that period, according to the AFL-CIO.

Unions have been in retreat on several fronts: nonunion wage settlements exceeded those for unions for the first time last year; employers, despite the economic recovery, are still forcing "givebacks," such as reduced health benefits and two-tier wage systems that reduce the pay of new hires.

The National Labor Relations Board has reversed pro-union rulings and has made it easier for employers to shift work to non-union plants, dismiss workers for certain union activities and fend off organizers.

Labor is fighting back, however, in some cases with new weapons. The AFL-CIO and other major unions are starting million-dollar television advertising campaigns.

Labor has also been successful in several actions in which such union-resistant employers as the J.P. Stevens Co., Linton Industries and Beverly Enterprises have been pressured into settlements by protests aimed at the companies' stockholders, board members and bankers.

What will happen to organized labor if its presidential candidate loses?

Murray Seeger, AFL-CIO information director, said: "If we lose then we knuckle down, reorganize and get ready for the next fight. Kirkland has said the great beauty of our political system is that you always get another chance next time."

Jeeves Spreads Hap'ness in Houston

Briton's School for Butlers Irons Out Problems for the Rich

By Wayne King
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — "The reason one should have a butler," says Ivor Spencer, "is that we create happiness." Mr. Spencer, who is as British as the Coldstream Guards, pronounced it hap'ness, which makes it sound all the happier.

"It is giving them time to be whatever else they want to be," he continued. "Time for family, time for leisure, time for business. They don't have to look for a pair of cufflinks, the car is brought round, the tea is brought in. The butler irons the shirt, gets the clothes ready, takes the phone calls. The very fact everything is done for them is happiness. We iron the morning newspaper."

"Yes. There may be a key word, say in the business column, that he would miss because of a wrinkle. Of course, we only iron the quality papers, The London Times, say." He arches a brow a millimeter or so, as if to suggest that all others should perhaps be dry-cleaned.

Mr. Spencer would know about such things. At the age of 51, he is an accomplished chef, caterer and one of Britain's leading masters of ceremonies. More to the point, he is also principal of the Ivor Spencer School for British Butlers and Administrators in London.

Mr. Spencer trains butlers for the rich, the titled and those who would like to appear to be.

A month ago, with a flourish of crumpets, Mr. Spencer opened an American branch of his school in Houston. With the two schools, he hopes to breathe new life into what he fears is a dying art.

"The stately homes went away," Mr. Spencer explains, his hands building castles in the air and as quickly making them disappear. "Your rich Americans bought treasures, they sold their paintings, then their antiques, then they sold their houses. Eventually, they didn't need a butler."

In his effort to provide every would-be Bertie Wooster with his very own Jeeves, Mr. Spencer has graduated about 30 butlers from his London school — two are footmen at Buckingham Palace — and awarded his first five Houston diplomas last week.

The monthlong, \$3,000 course aims at producing "first-class butlers and administrators, trained British-style, with the object of taking control of a household or households."

The 84-point syllabus covers such essentials as how to hire staff; how to dismiss staff; how to serve morning tea; how to organize a barbecue and a champagne party for 1,000 guests; the importance of hygiene and the causes of food poisoning; how to prepare afternoon tea; the care of cigars, and how to use the pantry book — the last with an addendum on home computers.

There is instruction on how to deal with greedy guests ("One does not shout, 'You're damned greedy!' Instead, 'Would you like your 10th portion of pâté, sir?'), how to deal with prying guests ("I have never discussed those matters and wouldn't know, sir"), and how to deal with amorous overtures from the 30-year-old wife of the 75-year-old employer.

"If, for example, you were serving breakfast in bed," said just-graduated 20-year-old Bryce West of Albuquerque, New Mexico, "and she asked you to sit on the bed and discuss some household matters, you would take out your notepad, say you are in a bit of a rush and suggest taking notes."

For mastering such niceties, a Spencer graduate can expect a starting salary of \$25,000, room and board, medical insurance, five weeks' vacation, plus a small car for shopping and personal use.

On hand for the first American commencement was a graduate of the London school, Colin Vibert, 40, of Southampton, who now works in the United States.

"It was deep in the heart of Kansas," he said, "and my first impression was the size, hundreds of miles of nothing." Employed by a wealthy woman with a love for animals, Mr. Vibert found his very first duty was to serve breakfast.

"But it wasn't to a human being, it was to a raccoon. It was a pet raccoon. Warm milk with a mush of bread and a raw egg. Rocky was his name. There were also 17 dogs. I was there four months," Mr. Vibert now works in New York.

"We teach them out how to be a millionaire, but how to handle their status symbol, their butler," he said.

Discovery Waste Outlets Blocked by Ice Clumps

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — Jolting bursts of rocket fire Monday from the space shuttle Discovery's jets failed to dislodge two chunks of ice blocking waste water outlets on the shuttle's side.

The ice prevented the crew from using the ship's toilet and held up additional tests of a 10-story-tall solar panel. But otherwise it poses no threat to the six crew members. "It didn't do a thing," said the pilot, Michael L. Smith, after the jets were triggered. "We've still got the ice blobs."

A television picture, taken by a camera mounted on the end of Discovery's 50-foot (about 15-meter) robot arm, showed a lump of ice two to three feet long extending from the waste water outlet and another about a foot long protrud-

ing from the toilet drain. NASA estimated together they amounted to about five gallons (about 19 liters) of frozen water.

When the problem surfaced late Sunday, Discovery shifted position so the ice faced the warmth of the sun. But inspection early Monday showed only minor melting.

After that report, mission control in Houston instructed the commander, Henry W. Hartsfield Jr., to fire the jets to vibrate Discovery's frame.

"That gave us a pretty good shake," Mr. Coats said as the jets ignited. But it was not enough.

The flight director, Randy Stone, was also considering using the arm to tap on the ice to loosen it. But any decision to do that was not expected Monday.

"Randy Stone is being very cautious about thumping on the ice growth," said a spokesman. "Judging by his mood, it probably won't be today. It will be a decision slow in coming."

Controllers want to be certain the arm will not accidentally hit and damage protective thermal tiles on the shuttle.

Sally K. Ride, the astronaut who used the arm in orbit last year, was checking possible procedures for a tap maneuver in the shuttle simulator. She is the wife of one of Discovery's crew, Steven A. Hawley.

Damage to the tiles is the only worry NASA has about the ice, fearing it might break off during the stress of re-entry Wednesday and strike the tail area. This would not endanger the astronauts, but could mean costly and time-consuming repairs.

It is believed gouges found in the tail section of the shuttle Challenger in April were caused by a chunk of ice falling off during re-entry.

While experts on the ground wrestled with the problem, the astronauts went about their business. They fixed a computer, took photographs, exercised and continued producing a hormone in a drug-making machine.

The ice at first blocked only the waste water nozzle. Mission control instructed the astronauts to see if water still could be forced through, but that caused the toilet outlet to become clogged.

"The bottom line is that we got buildup now on both nozzles," said Mr. Hartsfield.

After studying the problem, the ground directed the crew not to use the toilet and told them: "We would like you to use the onboard Apollo bags."

On the Apollo moon flights, astronauts used plastic bags with chemicals inside for human waste.

An official said tests of the solar panel planned Monday had been put off until the ice problem was resolved. He said the device could not be extended with the ship in the port-side-to-sun position.



A DIFFERENT PLATFORM — Former President Jimmy Carter arrives at the site of a rundown tenement building in Manhattan that is being renovated to house poor families. He and his wife, Rosalynn, are volunteering their labor, as are most of the workers on the project.

U.S. Replies To Kremlin

(Continued from Page 1)

sians have not set a date for the resumption of those talks or of the strategic arms talks (START), which recessed in December.

The State Department said it was "in that spirit that we accepted the Soviet offer to begin talks on outer space in Vienna and we are disappointed at the Soviet refusal to take any for an answer, which Mr. Chernenko reiterates."

"We welcome his statement that he is ready for dialogue," the statement said. "We too are ready for what he calls honest and serious negotiations aimed at finding a way to take into consideration the security interests of all countries and peoples."

■ Chernenko Return Unclear

In Moscow, Reuters reported, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday that President Chernenko was carrying out his official duties but would not say if the Soviet leader had returned to his office in the Kremlin.

Salvador Prelate Sees Less Activity By Death Squads

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — The Roman Catholic archbishop in this embattled nation praised President José Napoleón Duarte Sunday for what the churchman said were significant gains in controlling rightist death squads.

But Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas criticized recent bombing raids by air force planes in which civilians were killed and urged the government not to accept new U.S. military aircraft.

U.S. Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering said Friday the Reagan administration was considering arming the Salvadoran Air Force with AC-47 cargo planes, which have side-mounted machine guns capable of firing 18,000 rounds a minute.

Archbishop Rivera y Damas said President Duarte, who took office June 1, had achieved "a notable improvement [in] the struggle against death squads, as much as can be done in a country at war. But this humanization of the conflict, or relative improvement in the political aspect, does not seem to be occurring in the military field."

The prelate said residents of Miramundo, a village 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of San Salvador, recently told him that a bombing attack had killed three civilians a day after leftist guerrillas had abandoned the village.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

And After Chernenko?

Konstantin Chernenko was a sick man — perhaps that is why he was chosen — when he was elevated to the top spot in the Kremlin in February. Since then this 72-year-old heart patient, who has no achievement or even aspiration connected to his name, evidently has gone downhill. He is reported to have been in a Moscow hospital since July, and whether he is conducting his office at all is in some doubt. That doubt is only aggravated when boilerplate statements are repeatedly issued in his name — the Pravda interview Saturday is in that category — while he remains unseen.

What this means from a political standpoint is that the Kremlin elite, which is unaccountable in these matters, is quite possibly on the verge of installing its fourth chief — after Leonid Brezhnev, Yuri Andropov and Mr. Chernenko — in less than two years. The old guard has steadily refused to repose power in the hands of a younger man, who presumably would have the requisite time and energy to put his own mark on the structure of Soviet authority. What tension there is to the Chernenko countdown arises precisely from the question of whether the likeliest younger man, 53-year-old Mikhail Gorbachev, will make it to the top this time.

Has it made a difference that the leading post in the Kremlin has been occupied through

most or all of the Reagan presidency by a dying man? The administration has often blamed some part of the dismal state of Soviet-American relations on the lack of a strong and active Soviet leader. It has also been putting forward an election-year theory that the Russians have now had time to absorb the lessons President Reagan has been trying to teach them by his arms policies and assertion of American will and that, being thus chastened, they may be ready to do business with the United States in a second Reagan term.

The self-serving quality of this theory is evident. Still, the Soviet system, being inherently cautious and bureaucratic, needs a strong push from the top to take risky initiatives — and all peaceful initiatives are risky. The most conspicuous acts of Soviet policy in the past few years have appeared to reflect a conservative consensus or simple negative reflex — cutting off Solidarity, for instance, rearming Syria, shooting down the South Korean airliner, boycotting the arms talks and the Los Angeles Olympics. All these acts have cost Moscow heavily in its dealings with the United States. They have also helped to build popular support for a hard-line, anti-Soviet president whose policies Moscow professes to find anathema. Some strategy.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mexico and the Bankers

The new agreements emerging between Mexico and the bankers set a hopeful and welcome precedent in the management of Latin debt. It has been just over two years since the debt crisis began, with Mexico's announcement that it could not fully meet its obligations. From that point until this summer, all of the quick fixes were designed simply to stave off the disaster of default and financial collapse. The current renegotiation is the first to look beyond the emergencies of the moment and to lay out a pattern of manageable payments for the long term.

Both sides were pained during this reorganization by the dangerous structure of the debt. Contracted in a time of chaotic borrowing in the late 1970s, too much of it was to come due in a short period. The burdens have now been spread out more evenly.

But other important improvements have been made here as well. In the hasty and anxious reschedulings of early 1983, the bankers charged very large premiums in the interest rates of the loans they were extending. There was a hint of panic in the air, and they were demanding high prices to take large risks. Now the sense of risk has abated, and interest rates are being lowered in proportion.

Mexico has earned this improved treatment by its own vigorous and skillful action to bring its economy back into balance. But that is being accomplished only at substantial cost.

The country has been through an extremely severe two-year recession, far more severe than the last recession in the United States. The Mexican economy is now beginning to grow again, but so far the growth is slow and hesitant in a country that has been accustomed for years to rapid expansion. Mexico's standard of living was being supported by a stream of borrowed money flowing in. With the crisis, that flow stopped as though a faucet had been turned. In one year the purchasing power of wages dropped about 20 percent.

Even with the new agreements the repayments will be very substantial. To carry that burden and simultaneously return to buoyant growth, the Mexican economy is going to need some of the capital that Mexicans have sent abroad for safety. A massive flight of capital was the immediate cause of the crisis two years ago. To the extent that Mexicans can now be persuaded to reverse that flight and bring their money home, the strains of debt repayment will be made lighter.

The new repayment agreements will also make a contribution here. By establishing an orderly schedule of repayment, they convey a promise of stability that will help induce the expatriate wealth to return. While managing the debts will be difficult, experience so far suggests that, with a little luck and steady nerves, it will not be impossible.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

South African Shamocracy

South Africa wants the whole world to believe that it is somehow moving to racial justice by establishing separate parliaments for some nonwhites. But even those supposed to benefit are unconvinced.

Only 20 percent of eligible voters bothered to take part in a recent election of a chamber meant to represent 600,000 Indians. This followed a meager 70-percent turnout the week before for a chamber representing 2.5 million persons of mixed blood.

What South Africa's Prime Minister P. W. Botha solemnly calls a "new dispensation" is nothing of the sort.

When he proposed adding two nonwhite chambers of Parliament, he made plain that there were no plans for similarly franchising South Africa's black majority — they have political rights solely in their "homelands," impoverished make-believe nations created according to the gospels of apartheid.

The essential injustice is hardly mitigated by the semblance of power to some nonwhites. And the polity turnout lessens whatever value these chambers might have in bettering South Africa's image. The loudest voice in these elections was the truly silent majority's.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Libya-Morocco Marriage

The tough language used by Colonel [Muammar] Qadhafi in his speech on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of his accession to power will have surprised only those unfamiliar with his ritual rhetoric and his current concerns. He had to show his people that the treaty of union with Morocco, which he described as "the leader of the conservative camp" among Arabs, had in no way diluted his hostility toward imperialism and America, his desire to liberate Palestine and Chad.

But in practice, Libya's leader is prudently realistic. American companies continue, unworriedly, to extract and market Libyan oil. The great development projects in Libya are being carried out by American companies, sometimes to the detriment of their European competitors. There have never been as many American engineers, technicians or managers in Libya. Up from 500 two years ago, there are now 2,000 Americans in the service of the man

whom President Reagan considers the orchestrator of international terrorism.

— Le Monde (Paris).

Morocco stands to benefit from more jobs for its workers in oil-rich Libya, more investments from Tripoli and perhaps oil on concessionary terms. One likely result of the union will be an end to Libyan support for the Algerian-backed Polisario Front, fighting for a separate state for Western Sahara.

The quid pro quo for Morocco's support for Libya's initiatives in the Chad war, where Colonel Qadhafi backs former President Goukoni Oueddei's rebel forces against President Hissene Habré's government.

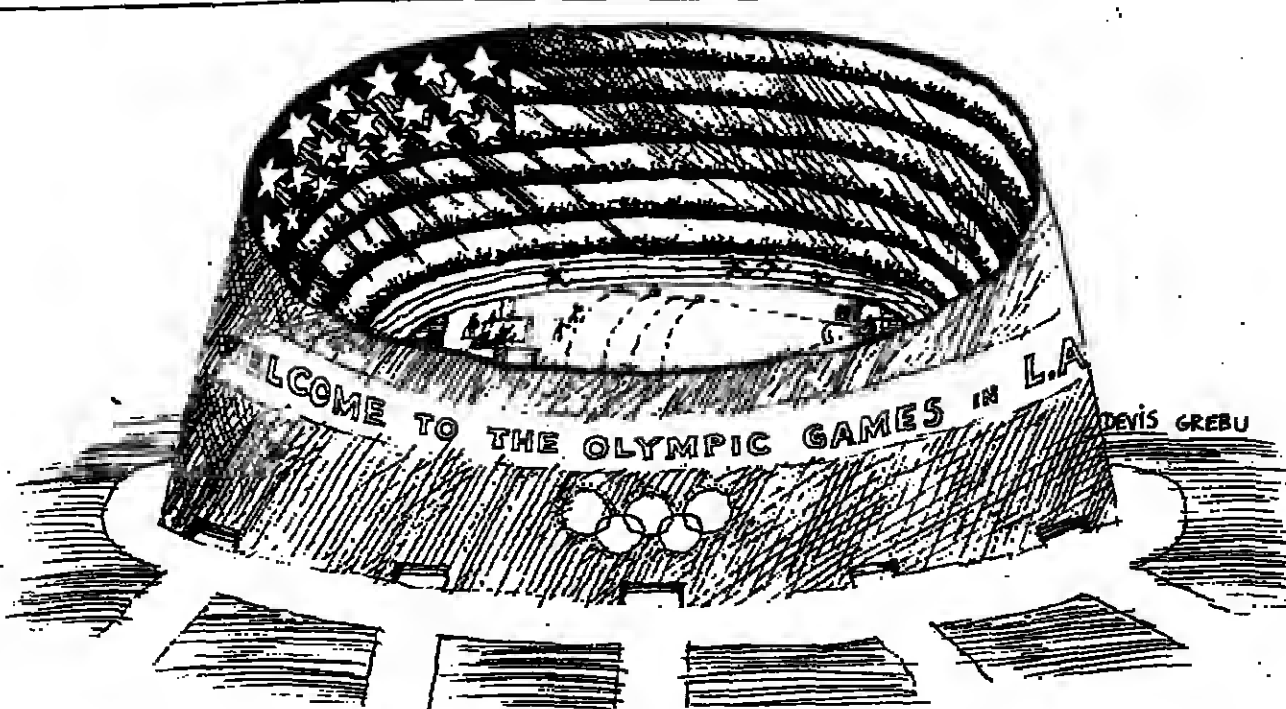
Syria can hardly be pleased with the union. It fears it will become increasingly isolated among Arab hard-liners if Colonel Qadhafi comes under the sway of the moderate camp to Arab councils.

— The Jakarta Post.

FROM OUR SEPT. 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Dr. Cook Says He Has Proof
COPENHAGEN — The Hans Egede, with Dr. Frederick Cook on board, is about to arrive here. The Hans Egede has made a call on route and a number of newspaper correspondents have interviewed Dr. Cook, but the explorer declared that his contract with the New York Herald [which on Sept. 2 ran an exclusive account of his achievement] prevented him giving any further information. He stated, however, that he had ample proofs in support of his declarations that on April 21, 1908, he reached the North Pole. The astronomical observations he made, he said, furnish proofs of the exactitude of his declaration. He reached the Pole at seven o'clock in the morning. He did not find any land and saw no trace of the Peary expedition during his journey.

1934: The Collectives' Number Games
MOSCOW — Although organization of the major part of Russia's 25 million peasant households into collective farms under close guidance of "Politburo" — a group of 15,000 well-trained and reliable Communist executives endowed with disciplinary powers — has been considerably reduced by peasant resistance to government grain deliveries, the task of raising government quotas continues to be a difficult one as evidenced by the attention devoted to it by the government and press. Inaccurate harvest reporting and claims of a crop far less than actually harvested and obtaining falsified receipts at government grain elevators in collusion with federal employees are the more common practices to which some of the collective farms resort.



Nothing Olympian About This Patriotism

By James L. Huffman

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio — On returning to the United States after a year's absence, I am troubled by the unabashed, unreflective, zesty — yet somehow childish and insecure — style of patriotism that seems to abound these days.

Perhaps it began with Grenada. I was away when U.S. troops went into that little land, and my first reaction was: "Well, Reagan is doing for now, Americans are too good, too just, too powerful, to support so bully-like a move." How wrong I was.

This summer, I sense that no one feels pushed around any more. It is "in" to be bullish on America, to wave flags, to bash enemies.

An obvious example was the Olympics, where the international games were opened with a nationalistic gala, where Jim McKay, the ABC television commentator, kept telling us about "monumental" and "historic" American victories and where even the critics of national-

ism concluded that the excess was justified because the spectacle was so grand. It made us feel good.

At times, I almost felt myself agreeing. Certainly there is nothing wrong with loving one's country and rooting for one's team. But today's brand of patriotism strikes me as sinister. It divides the world into good guys and bad guys, asserts American superiority over everyone else, demands the right to be the best, the strongest and the proudest — and ignores both the consequences and the conditions of others.

As one friend said: "I wish the Russians had come to the Olympics so we could beat them, too."

This kind of patriotism is, in so many ways, dangerous. Indeed it is, in the deepest sense, subversive. For one thing, it blinds us, restricts our vision of other societies, depriving us of the richness of their cultures and encouraging us to remain ignorant of their perspectives.

For another, it allows Americans to ignore the real world — the time bomb of poverty and hunger in half the globe, the resentment caused by America's own unequal trade and banking policies, the loss of respect engendered by the flaming of U.S. power and prestige.

America is indeed one of the most powerful nations on Earth. But it is not the only nation. Yet the current wave of self-protection allows Secretary of State George P. Shultz to announce that New Zealanders request that the United States tell them if its ships visiting their ports are carrying nuclear weapons. It allows Walter F. Mondale to call for restrictions on Japanese trade without a word about the restrictions' impact on Japan or the implications of rising protectionism around the world. It allows Ronald Reagan to divide the world into inflammatory categories of "good

and bad," knowing that patriotic rhetoric garners votes.

All of this is dangerous in a world growing interdependent. And it is unworthy of a nation that claims great-power status. Power in today's technological world entails responsibility — a kind of responsibility rendered impossible by simplistic chauvinism.

George Will and Max Lerner, the syndicated columnists, tell us that great powers must use their military power to defend the national interest and to show that they have the will to enforce their way.

But to have power in a nuclear world, in a world where modern communications networks lead to ever-rising expectations everywhere, demands more than a flag-waving use of troops and economic might. It demands more than a self-proclaimed desire for even greater power

and riches, even at the expense of everyone else. It demands sensitivity to the perspective of all nations. To use power humbly and compassionately, to see ourselves as other see us, and to see others as they would like to be seen, is not only noble and just — it is smart.

Narrow-minded, self-seeking patriotism or chauvinism will undermine a nation, leading it to actions that alienate others — and, in the end, isolating it and threatening its own prosperity and security.

National pride is essential. Waving the flag can be fun — and reassuring. But if such attitudes are symptomatic of a return to simplistic, we're-the-best chauvinism, they also are dangerous — unworthy of a nation that desires to be great.

The writer, an associate professor of history at Wittenberg College, spent the past year in Tokyo. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

A Healthy Awakening of National Pride

PARIS — The most important message of the Los Angeles Olympics has been neglected. Of course, thanks to the media and U.S. television, millions of people were treated to an extraordinary show offered by athletes from all over the world. But beyond the remarkable performances, beyond the huge festival at which Americans were both the big winners and marvelous hosts, there was a strong patriotic feeling. The Olympics helped restore the nation's confidence.

U.S. television was criticized for chauvinism in covering the performances of American athletes, but it has also been the instrument of the awakening of a feeling of pride in a nation that gave an opportunity to all its athletes, young men and women, rich and poor, white and black.

The T-shirt of decathlon winner Daley Thompson probably got it right, thanking America for good games "and a good time." But he forgot the most important thing: America needs to trust to itself once again.

At the closing ceremonies, the Frenchman Alain Mimoun, marathon winner at the 1956 Melbourne Games, expressed my feelings when he said: "Thank you, America. Thank you for your efficiency, your hospitality and generous endeavors. It is an example for all of us. Thanks to you, these Games symbolize the victory of vitality, democracy and liberty."

— Florence d'Harcourt, deputy for Hauts-de-Seine in the French National Assembly, in a letter to the International Herald Tribune.

Some Thorns in Reagan's Traveling Rose Garden

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — President Reagan does not plan to stay in the Rose Garden during his fall campaign; he is taking it with him.

While Mr. Reagan will be seen on the evening news, supposedly talking to the American people, in front of carefully chosen backdrops, he will be effectively isolated from the give-and-take of real campaigning and from questions he might be asked by the traveling news media.

His White House managers have co-opted the Secret Service for purposes that have nothing to do with the president's security, reduced reporters to the unwilling role of props and contemporaneously treated the president as a communicator in constant need of a keeper.

When a president travels, he is accompanied by a small, rotating "pool" of reporters representing each segment of the media. The system rarely produces profound dialogues but does provide a framework for day-to-day exchanges between the candidates. Often, a candidate's answer to a sensitive question reveals more than does a carefully scripted response worked out by aides.

Mr. Reagan's answers to many questions have been valuable. He is, on the whole, more inclined than many of his aides to talk candidly. For instance, he openly endorsed Nicaraguan "freedom fighters" at a time his spokesmen were pussy-footing around the issue.

But Mr. Reagan's proclivity for answering questions makes his staff members nervous. In some

cases, they are concerned that he will live in over his head on an issue in which he is ill-prepared. Usually, as one White House official put it, the concern is simply that a forthright answer will "eradicate the theme of the day," decided to advance by the president's staff.

One of the things the president's staff is doing to prevent Mr. Reagan from losing the fall election is keeping the press pool out of the president's hearing range — where it is unable to ask questions. But the White House staff wants to be certain that visitors of Mr. Reagan are first-rate. Last week at Goddard Space Flight Center, photographers were allowed to approach the president while reporters were kept out of questioning range.

The most dubious tactic is using the Secret Service for non-security purposes. This is a touchy question for reporters to raise in an era when presidents are prime targets of assassins and in an administration whose leader was shot and seriously wounded in an attempt on his life. The Secret Service acted courageously in that incident.

But the White House staff is trading on this reputation, and damaging it, when it diverts the Secret Service from protecting the president to providing what the ABC News correspondent Sam Donaldson calls "political security." This happened recently in Sedalia, Missouri, where the

Secret Service allowed Mr. Reagan to shake hands with strangers but closed to quickly on reporters who tried to question him.

The staff was particularly sensitive at that time because of Mr. Reagan's ill-starred joke about bombing the Soviet Union.

When the staff wants reporters near Mr. Reagan, it is a different story. The Secret Service parted like the Red Sea to let the press pool through in Hoboken, New Jersey, when Mr. Reagan's advisers wanted him seen appealing to Italian-American voters in a Roman Catholic church.

What is involved, as some agents acknowledge privately, is not security but political protection of the president. "They take their cue from Mike Deaver and Nancy Reagan and the others at the top," said Mr. Donaldson. Mr. Deaver is the White House deputy chief of staff.

All of this should be troublesome even to Americans who distrust the news media. Mr. Reagan holds news conferences less frequently than any other modern president. He sees fewer people than most presidents and delegates more authority. He is the most protected by his staff.

At a time when he supposedly is taking his case to the American people, Mr. Reagan is being deliberately isolated by a staff that wants to take no risks. How isolated would be in a second term, when he and his staff would be beyond reach of the voters?

The Washington Post.

Americans Have a Right to Fiddle With the Constitution

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The first U.S. constitution, the Articles of Confederation, did not work because it could not be changed. The nation's founders tinkered with that document in 1787 but left the Annapolis meeting in frustration.

Prodded by a couple of red-hot revolutionaries — the little guy was James Madison and the handsome devil was Alexander Hamilton — the organizers of the newly independent collection of states came together in Philadelphia to take another crack at fixing the Articles, lest public dissatisfaction with its weaknesses lead to a breakup of the government.

At that point, the delegates sent by the states decided to exceed their authority most egregiously. They became a runaway convention, tore up the old Articles and wrote a whole new constitution.

This one, however, would be flexible enough to accommodate the need for change. The first trick was to make the method of amendment hard enough to require a national agreement over a period of time, but not so difficult as to lock in the status quo. The second trick was to involve the national government — Congress — in the amending process, but not to let the representatives block the will of the people if the nation's problem was in the Congress.

The solution was ingenious. One method of amendment was set up requiring two-thirds of the Congress to pass an amendment, with three-

fourths of the states needed to ratify. If Congress failed to meet the need for change, a second method was spelled out in Article V: "Or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, [Congress] shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments."

"Shall" meant "damn well will." In Madison's words, "then it is out of the power of Congress to decline complying." A century later, Abraham Lincoln told the nation that "to me the convention mode seems preferable to that it allows amendments to originate with the people."

In 1912, the people became tired of the Congress's refusal to let senators be elected directly, rather than by state legislatures. A convention move began; as the number of states calling for the convention approached with in one of two-thirds, Congress passed the amendment to avert being forced to call a constitutional convention.

Now the 100-star again approach the gates. Thirty-two states have voted to call a convention to amend the Constitution to require Congress to balance the budget. Only judicial rinky-dink stopped Californians from forcing legislative approval this fall, and it is likely that two other states will provide the two-thirds needed by next year.

Washington's power brokers feel offended; who are the people to pressure them? They cannot grasp that

this was precisely what Hamilton and Madison had in mind. The message from the Founding Fathers is to pass that amendment or the convention will pass it for you.

As a scare tactic, congressmen point to the "3" on the word "amendments" in Article V; and hint that the convention crazies might repeal the Bill of Rights and substitute anti-abortion, pro-school prayer amendments as well as the designated balanced-budget proposal.

The scare's basis is quite reasonable. The "Constitutional Convention Implementation Act of 1984," which the Senate Judiciary Committee has just reported out, makes a great point of limiting the possible convention to the subject at hand, a balanced-budget amendment. But everyone remembers what the Founders did to the Articles at the first convention, and nobody can guarantee that the delegates will not "run away" again.

Stop worrying. Delegates to a Constitutional Convention II would be elected in each congressional district and state by the people, and would include no more nuts and kooks than usual. Any amendment or amendments passed would then have to be ratified by three-fourths of the states.

Trust the system that trusts the people. A new constitutional convention might discombobulate the permanent political power structure, but

it would reflect the popular muscle-flexing intended by the Founders.

So when the national government is unable to respond to a widespread demand for change — in this case, an end to huge borrowing — the people have an orderly, constitutional way to take charge.

That is why we will see a reluctant Congress pass the balanced-budget amendment. Too bad, in a way. Con Con II, a new constitutional convention, would make a helluva show.

The New York Times.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Two Tales of a City

Regarding the report "Leningrad Police Beat U.S. Marine, Embassy Charges" (Aug. 4):

The American public must be disturbed and confused by the news from Leningrad that an American marine consular guard, while walking outside the compound, was detained and physically abused by the Soviet police. Russian authorities maintain that his drunken state and rowdy behavior necessitated his being seized and held.

Three years ago in the same city an American marine fell from a window in the same consulate, suffering a severe head injury. The Russian emergency medical service was called. The young marine was trans-

ported rapidly to the famous Pirogov Institute, where he underwent immediate surgery to remove a blood clot from his brain.

After several weeks of intensive care, he was transported by air to a U.S. military installation in West Germany and finally to the Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland. It was the unanimous opinion of our own naval neurosurgeons that this young man survived only because of the Russians' rapid and appropriate surgical intervention.

Unfortunately, this tale of two American marines in Leningrad tragically illustrates how far relations between our two countries have deteriorated.

ROBERT J. WHITE, M.D.
Cleveland.

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HEAD-ON COLLISION — Four persons were killed, including the engineers of both trains, and 20 were injured in a train collision last week near Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

Israel Negotiations Are Near Collapse; Peres Raises Prospect of New Election

TEL AVIV — Efforts to form a national unity government between the Labor Party and the Likud bloc appeared near collapse Monday.

Shimon Peres, the Labor Party leader, said new elections might be needed to solve the country's six-week political deadlock.

In an interview with Israeli Army Radio, Mr. Peres said he would approach the heads of several small religious parties to see if they would consider taking part in a coalition.

Three days ago, Mr. Peres and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud bloc, who have been negotiating since the July 23 general election ended in stalemate, reported they were close to agreement.

But Sunday, Mr. Shamir reportedly made several new demands and the negotiations broke down.

In a separate interview, Mr. Shamir said there had been "nothing sacred" about the original proposals and that Likud wanted more changes. He reportedly toughened his negotiating stance after running into strong criticism from Likud members.

Mr. Peres, clearly angry, said on the army radio: "If there is not a surprising change, I fear a national unity government will not be formed."

Mr. Peres said he would ask the leaders of religion-based parties

that control 12 pivotal parliamentary seats to form a coalition or take the responsibility for new elections. He said he would tell them, "If you think the country can stand new elections, fair enough."

Labor won 44 seats to Likud's 41 in elections July 23 for the 120-member Knesset, or parliament. The remaining 35 seats were divided among 13 other parties. Mr. Peres needs 61 seats to form a coalition.

Earlier reports said Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir had discussed taking turns as prime minister, with each serving 25 months.

Mr. Shamir, under pressure from other Likud leaders, asked Sunday to have the post rotated every year. Mr. Peres ridiculed that idea, saying it would make the prime minister a minor official.

■ Overspending on Settlements

Israel's caretaker Likud government is spending millions of dollars more than planned on Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territory despite an economic crisis, according to government economic sources.

The sources told Reuters that the government had exceeded its \$360-million settlement budget but declined to say by how much.

Israel's annual rate of inflation is 400 percent, foreign debt totals \$23 billion and foreign currency reserves are falling.

The economic crisis and Jewish settlements were major issues in July's election and the settlement issue was a major obstacle in the Labor-Likud talks.

Shortly before the election, the Likud government approved the establishment of 14 new settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Labor opposes building the new settlements.

Gemayel, Assad Discuss Security

BEIRUT — President Amin Gemayel conferred in Damascus Monday with President Hafez al-Assad on ways to revive a plan to end Lebanon's civil war.

Syrian officials refused to comment on Mr. Gemayel's unannounced visit, the third since he turned to Syria for help to end the nine-year civil war after the collapse of the multinational peace-keeping effort in February.

Nine weeks of disputes have stalled progress on a Syrian-backed security plan to defuse Lebanese tensions and create a calmer climate for political negotiations on dividing power equally between Christians and Muslims.

Chernenko Interview Opens the Moscow 'Season'

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — When Konstantin U. Chernenko's answers to questions posed by the Communist Party newspaper Pravda were read on television Saturday night, a certain immutability process began.

Every major newspaper Sunday led its first page with the interview and television commentators reported worldwide enthusiasm for it. In coming days and weeks, references to the interview will become a mandatory element of all major Soviet pronouncements on Soviet-American relations.

Diplomats will refer to it when claiming Soviet readiness to negotiate complete disarmament at the United Nations General Assembly; newspapers will cite it when attacking the United States in editorials and commentaries and Soviet leaders will draw authority from it when invoking the dangers of the international situation.

The structure of Soviet power is such that policy must appear at all times to flow from the top and Mr. Chernenko's interview, published on the day schools opened, seemed intended to provide what a diplomat termed a season opener, a keynote statement that would set the tone and shape of a vital field of policy.

The interview supplied a broad package ranging from sharp denunciation of the Reagan administration to assertions of Soviet yearning for dialogue, from repetition of standing policy to intriguing hints of new positions, from harsh anti-American rhetoric to statesmanlike recognition of the need for compromise.

But for Western diplomats who ransacked the interview for answers to major questions — the prospects of warmer relations with President Ronald Reagan, the future of nuclear arms talks, the true state of Mr. Chernenko's health — the statement offered little beyond a few ambivalent formulations.

The interview opened with some harsh comments on the Reagan administration. Mr. Chernenko said the U.S. leadership was obsessed with force and was losing a sense of reality, adding that it was expanding its crusade against socialism to the entire world. This has been something of a fixture in official Soviet thinking for many months.

Then Mr. Chernenko dropped an intriguing tidbit. If the United States agreed to Moscow's proposed package on banning weapons in outer space, he said, such an agreement would not only prevent the arms race in outer space but would also facilitate the solution of questions of limiting and reducing other strategic armaments.

"I would like to emphasize that," the Soviet leader added, apparently to ensure that the "mood" was not

missed. The passage seemed to suggest that, if the Americans went along with the Soviet game plan on space weapons, including a renunciation of anti-satellite weapons

NEWS ANALYSIS

and a moratorium on testing space arms once talks began, Moscow might be more open to a revival of the talks on strategic nuclear arms. It walked out of those talks in November.

But Mr. Chernenko also suggested that the Soviet package would have to be accepted in its entirety, which American diplomats have said is impossible.

The Soviet leader also argued

that there was no sense in holding the talks at all given the American position. In the debate that flared after Moscow proposed talks on space weapons in June, the United States tried to bring some of the stalled nuclear-arms issues into those negotiations, only to be rebuffed by the Soviet Union.

Some American diplomats said they thought the main purpose of the offer in Mr. Chernenko's interview was to counter a growing impression of intransigence by Moscow on disarmament negotiations, particularly in advance of this month's UN General Assembly session.

Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko is expected to lead a strong attack on Washington's policies at the meeting.

Mr. Chernenko insisted that the Kremlin had always favored serious and concrete talks and charged the United States with evading or undermining all disarmament negotiations and other talks. But beyond these familiar arguments, Mr. Chernenko offered no concrete new formula for getting dialogue under way.

On balance, Western diplomats found that the only certainty they could draw from Mr. Chernenko's interview was that there would be more anti-Reagan invective in coming months.

Many diplomats view the unrelenting attacks on the Reagan administration, which have steadily intensified, as a partial indication

of a lack of direction in the Soviet leadership.

It is also suggested that the inability at the top may reflect a failure by Mr. Chernenko to consolidate firm control over his Politburo colleagues with entrenched power bases and the resulting domination of foreign and arms policies by veteran hard-liners like Mr. Gromyko and the defense minister, Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov.

Some diplomats even thought the Pravda interview might have been intended to demonstrate that Mr. Chernenko, who will be 73 years old on Sept. 24, was firmly at the helm. There had been a spate of rumors that he was ailing.

Druze Rally Keeps Flame of Sectarianism Bright

By John Kiner
New York Times Service

BEIT EDDIN, Lebanon — The old men danced proudly in a circle in their baggy Druze trousers, fierce mustaches bristling, worn leather bandoliers crisscrossing their chests, brandishing long rifles or old curved swords.

A small drum beat faster, a mountaineer's pipe shrilled and the men shouted happily, pantomiming battles. Around them, younger men, many in brand-new camouflage fatigues and leaning against Soviet-supplied T-54 tanks, smiled indulgently at the dancers, who had fought against what is remembered in this part of Lebanon as an attempted Christian takeover in 1958.

The event Sunday was a Druze rally here in the Chuf Mountains to honor their martyrs. The Shiite Muslims had one on Friday and the Maronite Catholics had one earlier last week, and the ceremony Sunday emphasized not only the deepening chasms between the sectarian communities but the bitter continuity of history that divides this land.

The crowd included many sheikhs of the Druze religion and some officers from the Lebanese Army's new Druze 11th Brigade, as well as numbers of people recording the scene on home video cameras.

Walid Jumblat, the Druze chieftain and minister of tourism in the self-styled "national unity" government of warlords and power brokers, lighted an "eternal flame" to the "martyrs of the mountains" in the courtyard of the magnificent 19th-century palace of Emir Bashir II.

In recent years, the government-owned palace has been the summer home of Lebanon's president, who by unwritten rule has been a Mar-

nite Catholic. It remains to be seen what the incumbent, Amin Gemayel, will say about the installation of the eternal flame, which Mr. Jumblat pointedly said honored those killed by the Christian Phalangist militia of Mr. Gemayel's own party.

"Our Bashir is Bashir Jumblat," the Druze leader declared, and the crowd broke into cheers.

The reference was to one of Mr. Jumblat's ancestors, Bashir Jumblat, who led an unsuccessful revolt against Emir Bashir II, a Maronite Catholic of the Chehab family, in 1825. Emir Bashir, who was backed by Mohammed Ali, the Ottoman bey of Egypt, sacked the Jumblat ancestral manor at Mukhtara near

here and the Druze leader was captured and strangled.

Emir Bashir II himself fell during a revolt by the Druze, along with Christian peasants, in 1840. That rebellion, abetted by the dabbling of outside powers, led to 20 years of instability and intercommunal fighting.

"This was the home town of the tyrant, Bashir Chehab, and now we have it back," Mr. Jumblat said in a brief interview after the ceremony. "This is a monument to the fight against fascism, not just to the Druze, but the Sunnis and Shiites who have been fighting in the same trench against the Phalangists."

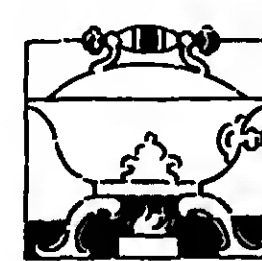
Mr. Jumblat assailed "the priests of Kaslik," the militant Maronite

order of monks, who have supported Phalangist military action. He said that "any security plan for the mountains is a waste of time."

Mr. Jumblat has refused to let the regular Lebanese Army, which fought unsuccessfully alongside the Christian militia against the Druze last fall, back into the mountains.

The Shiite rally on Friday was held to mark the sixth anniversary of the disappearance of their religious leader, the Imam Musa Sadr, on a trip to Libya. The Christian commemoration of their martyrs included the dedication of a statue in Bikfaya, the home of the Gemayels in the mountains of the Christian heartland north of Beirut.

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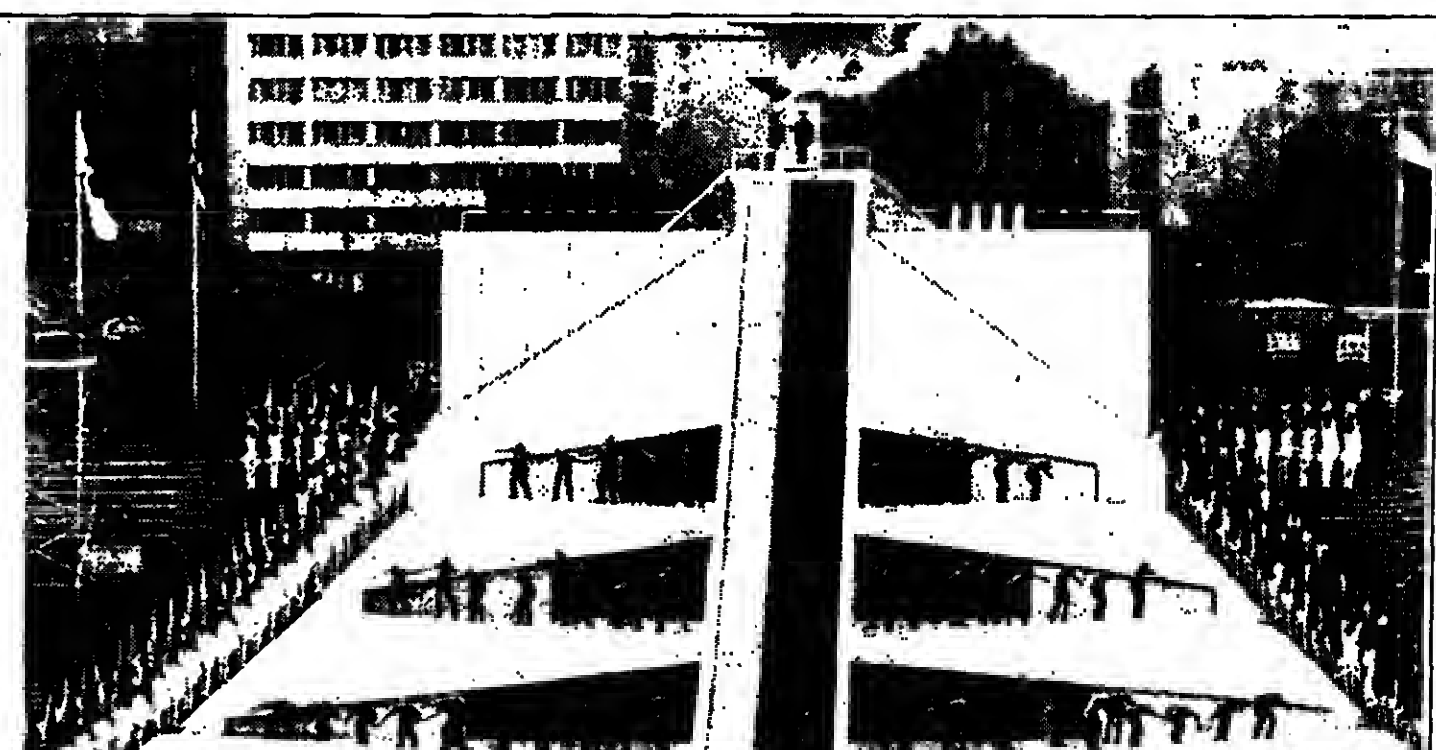
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For the 1984 Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Philips designed and installed the lighting systems for most of the sports complexes, using computer simulation techniques to ensure that the systems would meet both athletes' and spectators' sight requirements.

The 70 metre ski-jump, for example, required unique design features to concentrate the light along the flight path between take-off and landing point. The lighting was also designed for colour television transmission and 22 Philips television cameras were in use throughout the games.

Not surprisingly, Philips proven expertise in this specialised area of lighting sporting events is also used in the Calgary Saddledome, planned site of the skating and hockey competitions of the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, Canada.

The 1986 World Cup Soccer competition will take place in Mexico. Televisa, the largest Latin American television corporation, will provide facilities for the world-wide broadcast of this event. They have recently signed an order with the Philips company Pye TVT for a new broadcasting



We made sure you saw the Olympics in Sarajevo - and we'll do the same for the World Cup in Mexico.



installation, including 160 cameras, of which 100 are LDK6 computerised cameras, recognised as the finest broadcast-standard cameras in the world, nine completely equipped outside broadcast vans, and equipment for a new international broadcasting centre (which will provide switching and continuity).

An extensive training programme and full logistic support is also included in what is believed to be the largest single order for broadcasting facilities ever placed.

On the other side of the globe, Philips has supplied the Korean Broadcasting Authority, KBS (which will network the Pan Asian Games in 1986, and the 1988 Summer Olympics) with 50 UHF television transmitters.

These are but some examples of Philips leadership in the fields of lighting and television. For more information about Philips expertise world-wide, write to the Philips organization in your country or to Philips, VOA-0217/IHA11, Eindhoven, the Netherlands.

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PHILIPS

ARTS / LEISURE

A Facelift for the Lobbies of New York

By Joseph Giovannini
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There have always been impressive residential lobbies in New York City — some that appear changeless. With marble floors, scattered Oriental carpets and occasional furniture, many look like the comfortable old-guard living rooms or hotel lobbies after which they were originally modeled.

But in the past decade, three urban changes have greatly enhanced the city's inventory of lobbies. New shareholders in apartment buildings that have gone co-op have taken an active, proprietary interest in renovating their lobbies; a greater awareness about historic preservation has created an increased concern for the care and restoration of older lobbies, even those without an aesthetic pedigree; and finally, loft conversions have created a need for residential lobbies in former commercial buildings.

The New York architect Gerald Allen — currently redesigning two lobbies in Upper East Side and West Side buildings that recently went co-op — explains that some lobbies in rent-controlled buildings lapsed from their original designs when landlords modernized them. The owners were allowed to raise rents because of these "improvements"; often these efforts were less than sensitive.

In other buildings, the lobbies' original appearance was gradually lost through inattention. The recent restoration of the elegant lobby of the Eldorado, at 300 Central Park West, which went co-op two years ago, revealed that the original marble had been painted to look like marble and then wallpapered to look like travertine. The architectural restoration of the lobby — done by Restoration Planning and the architect Michael Jackson, working through the New York architectural office of Joseph Lombardi — involved an almost archaeological investigation into its strata of paint and paper. Three murals were also restored, including a vision of the skyscraper city as a type of promised land.

While many lobbies are tantalizingly close to their original state, just a quarter-inch of crust away from what they once were, the road to the refurbished lobby is not necessarily easy — especially if a designer is dealing with a co-op board. One prominent New York interior designer said, "Co-op boards are a headache because you can't please anyone, and it's never really successful." M. C. Taylor of Restoration Planning said that many co-op boards decide to restore a lobby rather than literally to its original design in order to avoid arguments.

In the case of one of the great lobbies in New York City, the Os-

borne at 57th and Seventh Avenue, the restoration has become a grassroots social event among the residents. Starting in 1978 and still ongoing, the work — done by the Rambusch Company of New York — has been financed by private benefits held in the lobby.

David Deusch, who organized the lobby benefit, said about \$40,000 had been raised from contributions. The Osborne, a co-op since the early 1960s, spends its building fund on major structural repairs, substantial for a building that will be 100 years old next year.

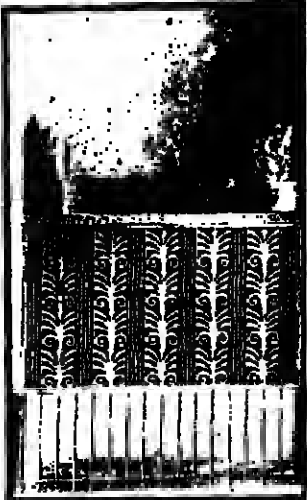
The restoration was essentially a preservation effort. Ronald Millard, then director of painting and decorating at Rambusch, cleaned off decades of varnish and soot, especially thick in the vestibule near the street (and bus stop), using many of the painting techniques in his considerable repertoire. The cleaning and restoration has revealed beautiful blue and gray mosaic, set with a palette of warm reds and golds.

Some of New York's most vibrant lobbies date from the late 1920s and early 1930s Art Deco period, although many have been compromised by neglect or unsympathetic renovation.

The marble walls of the vestibule at the Majestic, 115 Central Park West, for example, were covered during the 1950s in a plastic rosewood laminate after the original marble was damaged when, according to James Harb of Rosenblum/Harb Architects, the underworld figure and resident Frank Costello was the target of an assassination attempt in 1957. Costello escaped the bullet; the vestibule did not. Subsequently, the laminate itself was painted. The architects, originally called in to redecorate the lobby by adding yet another layer, have nearly finished restoring the vestibule to its original design.

As in other Art Deco lobby restorations in Central Park West — the Century and Eldorado — the efforts at the Majestic involved restoring materials now infrequently used. For the white metals dating from the period's romance with the machine — for example, zinc and alloys like nickel silver — Mr. Harb was able to find craftsmen without great difficulty. They were, he says, able to strip, polish and varnish the sheets of nickel silver in the vestibule. He also located marble restorers and repairers for the cracked terrazzo, a favorite Art Deco flooring that gave lobbies the patterns and coloration of an expansive petrified carpet.

Most lobby restorations are complex enough to require the skills of design professionals. "I prefer an architect," said R. O. Blochman, an illustrator and maker of animated films. Bloch-



A metal radiator grill in a floral pattern, above, with an Art Deco planter and lamp, and one of three restored murals, right, in the lobby of the Eldorado.

man sits on a co-op board that hired Allen to redesign the lobbies of Harderly Hall, at 64th Street and Central Park West.

"Architects can rework the spaces rather than just the surfaces," he says.

In many buildings, design expertise can be found among residents of the building itself. The Doralton, at Broadway and 71st Street, which has recently become a co-op, has a Beaux-Arts lobby with elaborate plaster work, now undergoing a restoration organized by the resident John Wright Stephens, a stage and film set designer, with the help of others in the building, including an architect.

While there are many major repairs to be made at the Doralton, the building's board decided to proceed with the lobby, since its restoration would make a major visual impact yet represent a relatively small expenditure compared to other building repairs. Stephens, who is also designing new uniforms for the doorman, said, "This is something we can do immediately. It's also the quickest and easiest way of showing that as a new co-op, we're taking care of our building. And it helps preserve one's property value." He estimates the lobby renovation will cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000, to be paid out of the building's reserve fund.

While restoring older lobbies may show a respect for buildings as artifacts of the past, the new loft lobbies made from nonresidential buildings express more contemporary interests. They do not try to create a living room or hotel lobby effect with either domestic furnishings or spatial arrangements. Typical of many new lobbies is



that of the Pythian Temple, 135 West 70th Street, with its strong emphasis on building security. Once occupied by a fraternal order, the building has been adapted into a co-op. The doorman sits at a strategically placed desk in front of an array of closed circuit television screens showing critical security points. The original terra-cotta lobby was substantially remodeled, and though much of the original interior decoration was lost, the lobby still features a gilded entry gate and stanchion.

In a commercial building at 74 Fifth Avenue that was converted into co-op lofts, the lobby was simply restored to its original state as a commercial lobby, with no concessions to its new domestic role other than a tenants' address panel and intercom system. Paneling was removed to uncover the original marble wainscoting.

The Silk Building, 14 East 4th Street, once a commercial building and now co-op apartments and offices, perhaps best realizes the po-

tential of a lobby in a loft-type building. Designed by the New York architects Beyer Blinder Belle in association with the artist Richard Haas, the designers decided that the lobby should look painted rather than being a close imitation of real marble; the effect is painterly rather than crafted.

Murals depicting episodes in the manufacture of silk emphasize the building's history as a commercial structure, establishing a visual pump and circumstance entirely different from the more traditional lobbies of residential buildings up town.

The architects opened the expansive space visually in the street with large panels of plate glass. While the visibility into the brightly lit lobby is a security strategy, it also makes the usually semiprivate residential lobby a semipublic space. In this new approach, the lobby is not only an introduction to the apartments, but also a gift to the street.

"Turandot" Opens at Royal Opera

Reviews

LONDON — Britain's Royal Opera House opened its season with a new production of Puccini's "Turandot," which won unanimous applause for the principals.

The Covent Garden production had already been seen in Los Angeles in July as part of the Olympic Arts Festival.

The principals Saturday were the same as those landed by Los Angeles audiences: Placido Domingo as the unknown prince and Gwyneth Jones in the title role. Sir Colin Davis conducted.

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Au-Delà de 'Dallas': France Replies

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — For nearly a year a French television crew and several dozen actors and actresses have been traveling daily to the rolling countryside of wheat fields and stone villages southwest of Paris. There, they are making an already vaguely familiar program that they hope and expect will be the European television sensation of the coming year.

The program is called "Châteauvalon," the name of a fictional French village supposedly in the valley of the Loire where two families — one very old and very rich, the other newly arrived in France and also rich — compete for control of a regional newspaper.

To be broadcast in 26 hourly episodes beginning in January, the series is by far the longest ever made for European television. Full of "murder and marriage," as the magazine L'Express put it, the series is not by accident reminiscent of "Dallas," a program that attracts about 26 percent of the television audience when broadcast in a dubbed version here every Wednesday.

Indeed, "Châteauvalon," with its stress on rich families of questionable morality, its divorces, its treacheries, its sexual infidelities, is widely seen by Parisians as inspired by similar stresses in the U.S. series — an irony considering that in France, television is run by the government and the government has complained about excessive American cultural influence. Whatever the case, however, to its producers, "Châteauvalon" looks as more than just another family epic.

Produced by France's state-owned channel Antenne 2, it is being seen here as an important and risky gamble, a \$5-million effort to launch a new kind of television not just in France but elsewhere in Europe.

"We are at the end of the era of artisanal television and at the beginning of the era of industrial television," said Claude Dutoit, the vice director of Antenne 2, said.

Dutoit said that previous French television programs have been made on a small scale, as if by old-fashioned artisans; there have been a few short fictional series and many cultural and educational programs. In that sense, "Châteauvalon" is a kind of pilot for what is likely to come in European television: long fictional series designed to appeal to a mass audience and made with mass-production techniques pioneered in the United States.

Dutoit said that the first step taken by the station was a public opinion poll, carried out by the Paris office of the Louis Harris organization, on what the French public wants. The answer was clear,

he said: The French, like other people, are intrigued and fascinated by the rich, particularly the rich behaving badly.

"The French want to escape the problems of everyday life. They want exotic adventures that involve a class that is not their own class, the middle class of the working class," he said.

The result is a family saga with plenty of the odor of wealth, corruption and unscrupulousness that marks the family saga that is "Dallas." It has a villain who, like J. R. Ewing, is an easy person to hate. He is Bernard Kovacic, the head of the clan, originally from Yugoslavia but settled now in France, that intrudes on the comfortable, privileged world of the series' other family, the Bergs, the settled, spoiled and beautiful bourgeois family of old money and new morality.

The Kovacic family lives on a farm and lusts for power; the Bergs reside in a glittering 15th-century chateau — a filming was at the Chateau de Marville, near Rambouillet. They dress expensively for dinner, drive Rolls-Royce limousines and generally lead lives filled with love, with off-camera sex, with personal betrayal, adultery, divorce, disappearance and a fair share of their own lust for power.

At one point in the plot, the beautiful and much sought after 45-year-old heiress of the Berg fortune, played by 36-year-old Chantal Nobel, disappears, a device that seems intended to provide some of the suspense that came in "Dallas" over who shot J. R.

There are nearly 50 other characters in the series; there is a suicide; there are German and Italian actors who speak in their native languages, giving the production a trans-European flavor. Indeed, on location, there is a bit of a babble as each of the actors uses his own language. Eventually, the German and Italian parts will be dubbed into French, and the French parts will be dubbed into German and Italian for versions that have already been bought by television stations elsewhere in Europe.

All of that has already attracted plenty of attention in the French press, which has tended to be somewhat contemptuous of "Châteauvalon" as little more than an imitation of "Dallas." The newspaper Liberation, commenting on the speed of production — one long episode completed every eight days — pejoratively dubbed the technique "fast television," suggesting a visual version of American fast food, which is enormously popular in Paris.

"Will Chantal Nobel become the Sue Ellen of our French countryside?" Liberation asked. The newspaper, which published a three-page feature on the series, "Châteauvalon, your universe is

pitiable," argued that the French program is weaker than "Dallas" because its characters do not show the "dazzling quirks" of their American counterparts.

"In choosing to treat ordinary France in an ordinary fashion, you end up with an ordinary portrait of ordinary people," the newspaper said. "Who wants to identify with ordinary heroes?" It is "not a soap but a soap opera."

The producers of "Châteauvalon" bridle at the notion that they are making a European version of "Dallas."

"Dallas" was completely American, Claude Malou, the director of production at TelFrance, the country's largest private television studio, said in an interview. "We are completely French. We are making a story of two French families that have nothing to do with 'Dallas.'"

"In the 19th century, we had great series," Paul Planchon, the director of "Châteauvalon," said. "They were written by people called Balzac, Quinet, etc. In the 20th century, the Americans took over the tradition of making series, but they were visual series, no written series."

The 19th-century feuilletonists, as the magazine series writers were called, took love, power and ambition as their main themes, Planchon said. "We are renewing that tradition."

Correspondence Of 16th Century To Sell in London

The Associated Press

LONDON — The first part of a collection of more than 1,000 letters to two Florentine merchants in England at the end of the 16th century will be auctioned Tuesday at Christie's.

The letters, dated between 1569 and 1601, were sent to Philip and Bartholomew Corsini, who ran the largest export-import business of their day from Gracious Street — now Gracechurch Street — in the City of London.

The letters, from about 340 correspondents, record dealings in German sword blades, Indian spices, silk from China, wheat, wine, tin, furs, paint and wool. They have been photographed for London's Guildhall Library.

Christie's describe the anonymous seller as a European nobleman. They expect the collection, known as the Corsini Correspondence, to make about £50,000 (\$85,000) in various lots and will complete the sale with a second auction in November.

Destruction of 2 Embryos Is Urged

But Australian Officials to Wait for Views From the Public

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — A committee in Australia has recommended that two frozen embryos, which were "orphaned" by the death of a couple in the United States be destroyed, but officials said Monday the public will first be given three months to express its views.

The two embryos have been held in storage since the death of Mario and Elsa Riis in a plane crash in Chile last year. The wealthy couple had been trying to have a test-tube baby at the pioneering Queen Victoria Medical Centre in Melbourne after the accidental shooting death of their only child.

An international outcry erupted when existence of the embryos was revealed by press reports in June, with right to life groups and others demanding every effort be made to

revive the embryos by implantation in a surrogate mother.

Women in Australia, the United States, Japan and other nations asked that the embryos be implanted in them amid speculation on whether the embryos had claim on the Riis' estate, estimated at more than \$1 million.

Freezing embryos in liquid nitrogen for later implantation in the womb was developed at Queen Victoria. Doctors at the center have achieved two births so far using frozen embryos, and six more women participating in the program are pregnant. More than 400 embryos have been frozen, center officials said.

A committee of experts was formed at the request of the state and has been meeting since 1982 to study the legal and ethical implications of the embryos.

The committee decided the embryos should be thawed and disposed of because the Riis had left no instructions on what should be done in the event of their death, officials said.

One of the experts, Carl Wood, has warned that the embryos were frozen when the technique was in its infancy and there was little chance they would survive thawing.

The attorney general of Victoria, Jim Kennan, said Monday the public would first be given three months to express its views before any action is taken. There have been many demands that the embryos be thawed and implanted in a surrogate mother and there was need for further discussion, he said.

"We won't be making any decision on that until there's been time for public consultation about it," he said.

The committee, led by a legal expert, Louis Waller, also recommended medical experimentation on embryos up to 14 days old be allowed and freezing of embryos continue but came out against payment to surrogate mothers. Mr. Kennan said the state would move immediately to outlaw surrogate mothering for pay and also advertising for surrogate mothers.

Stanford Doctor

Says Sex Drug

Works on Rats

The Associated Press

PALO ALTO, California — Scientists at Stanford University say they are not having any trouble finding human volunteers to test a drug that turned their laboratory rats into sex maniacs.

The drug is yohimbine, a chemical from the bark of a tropical tree that African tribesmen have used for centuries as a love potion. It is also made synthetically and is available by prescription for treatment of low blood pressure in humans.

The researchers said that after two years of testing they had a lot of sex-crazed rats on their hands. The team is now studying the chemical's effect on humans. "Not surprisingly," said Dr. Julian Davidson, the project's director, "we have an ample number of volunteers."

Earlier this year, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration investigated claims for a range of potions made from ginseng, Spanish fly, rhinoceros horn, elk antlers, tiger whiskers, reindeer genitals and yohimbine. The FDA concluded the preparations "give no evidence of aphrodisiac action."

Sinowatz Shuffles Austrian Cabinet

Reviews

VIENNA — Chancellor Fred Sinowatz announced Monday a cabinet shuffle. Franz Vranitzky replaced Finance Minister Herbert Salcher and Vienna's mayor, Leopold Gratz, replaced Erwin Lanc as foreign minister.

Secretary of State Ferdinand Lacina took over the Transport Ministry from Karl Lauscher in the 15-month-old Socialist-Liberal coalition.

The standard Czechoslovak position on East-West relations, as espoused uniformly by party officials, remains wedded to the Soviet

"The world cannot be divided into big and small countries," said Zdenek Porybny, foreign editor of Rude Pravo, the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily. "All this talk of a special role for small countries is greatly exaggerated."

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In Flirtations With Détente, the Czechs Demur

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PRAGUE — While other East European countries flirt with ways to revive détente behind Moscow's back, Czechoslovakia has remained an obedient pupil, emulating the Soviet Union's retreat behind a wall of hostility toward the West.

The lingering trauma of the ill-fated Prague spring, when liberal reforms wrought by Alexander Dubcek's government 16 years ago were crushed by Soviet tanks, has dictated careful adherence to the tone and content of hard-line policies made in Moscow.

The painful memories of 1968 and the docile compliance of the succeeding government has imbued the population with an apathy toward politics that comes alive only in flashes of self-deprecating wit. The subversive nature of the Communist authorities is captured in a popular joke making the diplomatic rounds that asks why Czechoslovakia is the ultimate neutral country. Answer: Because it never intervenes in its own internal affairs.

In contrast to East Germany and Hungary, whose leaders have taken exception to Moscow by contending that small countries in both the East and West should do all they can to relieve tensions between the superpowers, Czechoslovak party leaders strive to stay in Moscow's shadow.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Mannesmann Says Sales
Rose 12% in First Half

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune
DUSSELDORF — Mannesmann, the West German engineering group, said Monday that group sales rose 12 percent to 7.03 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.44 billion) in the first half of 1984 from 6.28 billion DM a year earlier. It said earnings improved but still were not satisfactory.

In the company's internal newsletter, Rohr Post, Mannesmann said that all divisions, with the exception of the core steel-pipe making operation, improved sales, chiefly because of strong demand from abroad.

Revenue from foreign subsidiaries, including a steel and pipe-making unit in Brazil, rose 68 percent to 2.45 billion DM, while domestic operations showed only a 4-percent increase to 3.54 billion DM from 3.3 billion.

Exports jumped 16 percent in the first half to 3.2 billion DM from 2.7 billion DM, lifting exports' share of sales to 38 percent for the first half, compared with 32 percent for last year as a whole. The company said the first half showed little resurgence of domestic demand for capital goods.

Last year, Mannesmann saw its consolidated earnings drop to 96 million DM from 280 million DM and its sales sink 15 percent to 5.36 billion DM, mainly as a result of heavy losses from pipe operations. Earlier this year the company announced that it would be slashing production of large-diameter steel pipes by a third beginning this month.

Overall pipe production in the first half increased by 2 percent to 1.5 million metric tons from 1.47 million a year earlier, but production of large-diameter pipes was down 37 percent to 358,000 tons. Seamless pipe production jumped 37 percent, boosted by a large order from China. Domestic orders were down in the first six months, the company said.

Pipe sales, which account for about 40 percent of total sales, declined in the first half from last year, but no figures were given. The company said that foreign demand for relatively inexpensive small-diameter pipe grew but not enough to return pipe operations to profit in the first half. Earlier this year, Mannesmann's chairman, Franz Josef Weisweiler, said he expects the company's pipe division to continue to show a loss throughout the year, although at a lower level by year's end.

Mannesmann reported a 6.5-percent cut in its work force to 108,344 at the end of June, from last year. Further reductions will be made over the next few months in the large-diameter pipe operations, a spokesman said.

Sharp Predicts
23% Profit Rise

TOKYO — Sharp Corp. is expected to report earnings of 64 billion yen (\$264.5 million) in the year ending next March, company sources said Monday. That would be a 23-percent increase from the 52.17 billion yen the company earned a year earlier. Previously, the electronics company forecast profit of 60 billion yen.

The sources said that sales now are expected to be 910 billion yen, up 20 percent from 756.56 billion yen earned in the previous year. Sharp earlier had predicted sales of 870 billion yen.

The dividend is expected to rise to 11 yen a share in the current year from 10 yen a share paid in the year ended last March, the sources said. They said the revised forecasts follow higher than expected videotape recorder exports to the United States.

Sony's Profit for Fiscal Year
Is Expected to Set a Record

TOKYO — Sony Corp. is expected to report consolidated net income of nearly 70 billion yen (\$289 million) for the year ending Oct. 31, up from 29.79 billion yen last year and above the record 68.60 billion yen set in the fiscal year ended in 1980, security analysts said Monday.

Consolidated sales are expected to be 1.23 trillion to 1.26 trillion yen, up from 1.11 trillion yen a year earlier and compared with the previous record 1.240 trillion in the year ended in 1982.

The company is expected to announce results in mid-December, but no date has been announced. On June 18, Sony forecast that consolidated net for the current fiscal year would be at least 60 billion yen on sales of 1.2 trillion to 1.28 trillion yen.

Sony has said the output of the Walkman stereo cassette player will rise above three million units in the current year from 2.7 million a year earlier, but analysts expect output of nearly four million because of replacement demand for earlier models.

A company spokesman said color-television output will exceed 3 million sets, up from 2.72 million a year earlier, because of higher U.S. sales, with production of videotape recorders rising to 2.8 million from 2.25 million.

However, the analysts said they do not expect large future growth in home appliances, TVs and VTRs, and said Sony will instead raise sales of nonconsumer products and develop new consumer durables.

Floppy-disk-drive production will rise to about 1.5 million to 2 million units in the year, up from 300,000 a year earlier, when the company began production, the analysts said.

However, they said output growth may be hurt by slow sales of International Business Machines Corp. Personal Computers, because IBM is a major customer for disk drives. Sony also supplies Apple Computer Inc. and Hewlett-Packard Corp.

COMPANY NOTES

Airbus Industrie's president, Bernard Lathiere, said at the Farnborough Air Show, England, that he expects to announce an order for two Airbus A300-600s from the Japanese airline, Japan Air Lines, in the next few months. He said there was a good chance all the unsold planes would be cleared in six or nine months.

Arbed Saarlund GmbH, a German steelmaking subsidiary of Luxembourg's Arbed SA, is expected to be given aid of around 100 million Deutsche marks (\$34.6 million) on Tuesday by the Saarland state cabinet, Saarland Finance Minister, Edmund Heintz, said. The company has already received 100 million DM from the Bonn and Saarland governments this year.

British Aerospace PLC said at the Farnborough Air Show, England, that it will introduce a stretched 120-seat version of its BAe 146 airliner in 1988, at a total cost of £100 million (\$130.9 million), including costs to subcon-

tractors. It said the plane would cost \$18 million at today's prices.

Boral Ltd., a diversified building materials group based in Sydney, reported a 74-percent rise in annual profit to 95.12 million Australian dollars (\$38.06 million) in 1983-84 from 54.63 million. It said it plans a one-for-five bonus issue to shareholders beginning on Sept. 28, with the new shares being for the 7.5 cents per share dividend.

China International Trust & Investment Corp. and Royal Bank of Canada will operate a joint-venture merchant bank, Royal Bank said. China International, a state corporation, will acquire 50 percent of the Hong Kong-based merchant bank, the Royal Bank said.

Continental Gummi-Werke AG said group volume in the first half rose 1.2 percent over the 1983 level to 1.66 billion Deutsche marks (\$575.2 million). The tire maker said the metalworkers' strike this summer, which severely affected the West German auto industry,

cost it 60 million DM in lost revenue.

Easo Exploration & Production Australia Inc., an Exxon Corp. subsidiary, said its 1983 net earnings rose 55 percent to 270 million Australian dollars (\$228.8 million) from 176 million in 1982. Revenue rose 45 percent to 2.9 billion dollars from 2 billion, and dividend to the parent company rose 4.2 percent to 173 million dollars from 166 million.

Japan Leasing Corp. said a group of six Japanese companies will buy three McDonnell Douglas MD-80 jetliners for about \$24 million each and lease them to American Airlines for 20 years. It did not give leasing terms. Other group mem-

bers are Marubeni Corp., Nishio Iwai Corp., Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Nishimura & Matsui, and Mitsui Leasing & Development Ltd.

Malaysian Airline System has ordered a new Boeing 737 aircraft for 37 million dollars (\$15.87 million) for delivery next June, and said it is also considering buying two Boeing 747s for delivery in 1986 at an estimated cost of 500 million dollars.

Sikorsky Aircraft, a division of United Technologies Corp., will cooperate with Short Bros. PLC, a U.K. aviation company, if it wins a \$250-million contract to supply about 100 Blackhawk helicopters to the Royal Air Force, Sikorsky's president, William Paul, said at the Farnborough Air Show, England.

Paper Mills
Recovering

(Continued from Page 7)
and in July 1983 it fell to \$445 under a discount plan.

The company reported a loss of 93 million Canadian dollars (\$71.6 million at current exchange rates) for 1982.

To reduce costs, Mr. Lauritzen said, the company cut the staff in its headquarters to 700 from 1,200. Remaining funds for capital expenditures were used to rebuild the company's mills and modernize machinery.

MacMillan Bloedel's experience has mirrored that of most other newspaper producers, analysts say. During times of steady growth, the producers tend to overbuild capacity out of fear of lagging behind the competition. But it can take up to two years to bring a newspaper machine into production.

Unilever Bids
For Brooke

(Continued from Page 7)
cluding investment income, account for only about 1 percent of pretax profit.

David Crowe, an analyst at Scott, Giff, Layton & Co., said Barlow's huge share of the South African food business restricts scope for growth at home, especially given signs that the country will take a harder line against monopolies.

Barlow's interests include food, sugar, textiles, mining, paper, packaging and appliances. In the six months ended March 31, the company had pretax profit of 392.7 million rand (\$250 million). Its shares closed Monday in Johannesburg at 11.90 rand, down 10 cents.

Bibby's management has won praise for diversifying into such areas as laboratory glassware, hospital supplies, specialty papers and industrial services, notably the sealing of leaks. The company's traditional agricultural business has been squeezed recently by European Community quotas on milk production, which reduce demand for feed.

In 1983, Bibby had pretax profit of £18.5 million, up 22 percent from a year before, on sales of £279.2 million, up 14 percent.

The Daily Source for
International Investors

TECHNO-SCIENTIFIC SYSTEMS N.V.
BID: U.S. \$3.35 ASK: U.S. \$4.10
CLARENCE PARISH RESOURCES CORP.
BID: U.S. \$3.50 ASK: U.S. \$4.00
AS AT DATE SEPTEMBER 3, 1984
TOWER SECURITIES B.V.
HERENGRAAT 495
1017 BT AMSTERDAM
TELEPHONE: (020) 36 25 21
TELEX: 15384 (TOWER NL)

Gold Options (prices in \$ per 100)
Prox Aug Nov Feb
300 1500.00 1525.00 1550.00 1575.00
350 1550.00 1575.00 1600.00 1625.00
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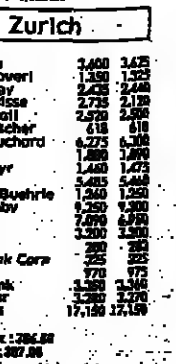
ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

3 September 1984

The final asset value of each fund is available on request from the fund's administrator. The following information is for reference only and should not be used as a basis for investment decisions.	
(d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (M) = monthly; (Q) = quarterly; (Y) = yearly; (U) = unit; (S) = share; (F) = fund; (I) = investment; (P) = portfolio; (A) = asset; (V) = value; (C) = capital; (R) = return; (G) = growth; (D) = dividend; (B) = bond; (E) = equity; (M) = money; (F) = fixed; (I) = income; (L) = long; (S) = short; (T) = term; (P) = period; (A) = average; (M) = maximum; (M) = minimum; (R) = range; (S) = size; (L) = length; (W) = width; (H) = height; (D) = depth; (V) = volume; (C) = count; (N) = number; (P) = percentage; (A) = area; (V) = volume; (C) = capacity; (R) = rate; (S) = speed; (L) = length; (W) = width; (H) = height; (D) = depth; (V) = volume; (C) = count; (N) = number; (P) = percentage; (A) = area; (V) = volume; (C) = capacity; (R) = rate; (S) = speed; (L) = length; (W) = width; (H) = height; (D) = depth; (V) = volume; (C) = count; (N) = number; (P) = percentage; (A) = area; (V) = volume; (C) = capacity; (R) = rate; (S) = speed; (L) = length; (W) = width; (H) = height; (D) = depth; 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Lendl Gains; Lloyd Wins Upset

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Second-seeded Ivan Lendl advanced easily to the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open tennis championships here Monday, a day after John Lloyd had upset McEnroe and top-seeded John McEnroe and defending champion Jimmy Connors had moved into the fourth round.

Lendl dismissed No. 14 seed Anders Jarryd of Sweden, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4, while Australian Pat Cash, the

Peanut Louie, 6-3, 7-5, while Kohde-Kilsch downed Caterina Lindqvist, 2-6, 6-2, 6-2; Bonder beat Yvonne Vermaak, 6-1, 6-0; Turnbull defeated Beverly Mould, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Sukova downed Argentine Gabriela Sabatini, 6-4, 6-4, and Maccari beat Virginia Ruzici, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.

After dropping Sunday's opening set, Lloyd won a second-set tiebreaker, 12-10, en route to a 2-6, 7-6, 6-2, 6-3 verdict over Krick, the No. 7 seed and the 1981 and 1982 Australian Open champion.

U.S. OPEN TENNIS
men's No. 15 seed, swept past Greg Holmes, 7-6, 6-3, 6-1. In the first meeting of two seeded women, No. 13 Wendy Turnbull of Australia defeated eighth-seeded West German Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, 6-3, 6-1.

Also winning women's fourth-round matches on Monday were No. 14 seed Carling Bassett of Canada (6-1, 6-1 over Petra Delhees Jauch of Switzerland) and unseeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia (4-6, 7-5, 6-4 over No. 9 Lisa Bonder). No. 4 seed Pam Shriver moved into the quarterfinals when she defeated Sue Maccari, who was forced to withdraw because of an ankle injury.

Shriver had advanced by beating

Considering the occasion and the quality of the other player," said Lloyd, "this is the finest match I've ever played." It is the second straight year that Lloyd, the husband of Chris Evert Lloyd who four years ago dropped to 35th in the computer rankings, has gained the fourth round here.

Connors swept past Henri Leconte, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6, and McEnroe had a 6-3, 6-0, 6-3 breeze against

Kevin Moir. Also advancing Sunday were ninth-seeded Henrik Sundstrom, No. 13 Tomas Smid, unseeded Gene Mayer and U.S. qualifier Robert Green. Sundstrom defeated Shahar Perkiss, 7-6, 6-4, 7-6, 6-4; Smid ousted Tom Gulikson, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6, 6-4; Nystrom downed Sandy Mayer, 5-7, 5-6, 6-3, 6-4; Gene Mayer beat Guillermo Vilas, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4, and Green surprised John Fitzgerald, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 7-6.

The fourth-round men's pairings will be McEnroe-Green, Smid-Mayer, Sundstrom-Lloyd and Connors against Joakim Nystrom and in the top half of the draw. The remaining matches are Tim Mayotte against Mats Wilander and Andres Gomez against Vilas Gerulaitis.

The other women's fourth-rounders in the top half will send top-seed Martina Navratilova against No. 15 Barbara Potter, who on Sunday ousted Patty Fendick, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2. In the bottom half, Lori McNeil will play No. 3 Hana Mandlikova, Sylvia Hanika will face Petra Huber and No. 12 Bonnie Gadusek will play Chris Evert Lloyd, the No. 2 seed.



John Lloyd: "Considering the occasion and the other player, this is the finest match I've ever played."

Mets Edge Padres in 12; Cubs Win, Maintain Lead

United Press International
NEW YORK — The battle for the National League East has become a game of numbers, depending on whom you listen to, those numbers are going to add up to a division crown.

George Foster's two-out bloop single in the 12th inning scored Mookie Wilson to lift the second-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

place New York Mets to a 3-2 victory here Sunday over the San Diego Padres. Meanwhile, first-place Chicago beat Atlanta, 4-2, to stay five games ahead of New York.

"It was important for us to win," said Foster. "We wanted to leave here no worse than five games behind, sweep four on the road" — against St. Louis — "and then come back here to play them (the Cubs) three games. It all comes down to the last 26 games."

In Atlanta, Leon Durham and Gary Matthews drove in two runs

each to lift the Cubs to their third victory in a four-game series. "Any time you take three out of four, you've got to feel you've done all right," said Manager Jim Frey.

Still, Chicago lost a half-game of its lead during the weekend as New York won four of five from San Diego. The Mets and Cubs start a three-game series here Friday.

Expos 4, Dodgers 0
In Montreal, Bryn Smith and Bob James combined on a five-hitter to shut down Los Angeles for the Expos, 4-0.

Reds 7, Pirates 1
In Cincinnati, Dave Parker drove in four runs and Ron Oester hit a bases-empty home run to pace the Reds' 7-1 rout of Pittsburgh.

Cardinals 4, Astros 1

In St. Louis, Ricky Horton (9-3) and Bruce Sutter combined on a four-hitter and David Green homered to lead the Cardinals' 4-1 decision over Houston. Sutter

pitched the final 1½ innings for his 37th save of the year — equaling his career high and tying him with Rollie Fingers and Clay Carroll for the National League record.

Phillies 8, Giants 3
In Philadelphia, Juan Samuel singled twice, stole three bases and scored two runs to lead the Phillies over San Francisco, 8-3.

Yankees 5, Angels 3
In the American League, in Anaheim, California, Don Mattingly and Mike Pagliarulo hit bases-empty home runs and Rick Cerone singled in two sixth-inning runs to rally New York to a 5-3 victory over California in a game marked by two bench-clearing brawls. The Yankees snapped the Angels' four-game winning streak despite having starter Ray Fenton ejected along with California players, Juan Beniquez and Daryl Scotters, in the second of two fifth-inning fights.

Blue Jays 6, Twins 0
In Toronto, Doyle Alexander, 13-5, pitched a two-hitter and Garth Iorg hit his first homer since Aug. 19, 1983 to lead the Blue Jays to a 6-0 victory and a sweep of a three-game series with Minnesota.

Indians 8, Red Sox 3
In Cleveland, Julio Franco's grand-slam home run highlighted a five-run eighth that propelled the Indians past Boston, 8-3.

Royals 6, White Sox 4
In Chicago, pinch hitter George Brett singled home Jorge Orta and Don Slaught beat out a bunt single to score Frank White for 10th-inning runs that beat the White Sox for Kansas City, 6-4.

Tigers 5, A's 3
In Oakland, California, Lance Parrish ripped a two-run double and Willie Hernandez picked up his 27th save of the year as Detroit ended a losing streak at four games by downing the A's, 5-3.

Orioles 4, Mariners 3
In Seattle, Bill Swaggerty (3-1) pitched seven strong innings and Wayne Gross doubled to spark a three-run sixth as Baltimore topped the Mariners, 4-3.

Pagliarulo cut California's lead to 3-1 by leading off the fifth with his fourth homer of the year. Two outs later, Ron Romanek hit Bobby Meacham with a pitch and Meacham charged the mound. The Yankees charged the mound. The Yankees charged the mound.

Later Sunday, the Yankees charged the mound. The Yankees charged the mound. The Yankees charged the mound.

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VANTAGE POINT/ Jane Gross

The Voices of the Open

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Listen to the voices at the National Tennis Center, a 16-acre asphalt jungle in Queens and home of the U.S. Open, the only major tournament played in a public park.

They are different from the hushed voices heard when this tournament was played at the Casino in Newport, Rhode Island, at the Germantown Cricket Club in Philadelphia or at the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills. They are the voices of a sport that is no longer limited to the grass courts of country-club settings, no longer played

one, gesturing toward a country-club type of "It's not like anybody's serving dinner."

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exclusively by privileged athletes before privileged crowds. "They are New York voices."

Take an exchange involving a group of young men in box seats in Louis Armstrong Stadium, in Flushing Meadows-Corona Park. They are watching Ivan Lendl play Brian Teacher and are comparing their own weekend games to those of two top-ranking professionals. One of them poses the Walter Mitty question that is heard over and over here, then come the answers, rat-a-tat.

"If you played these guys in 50 games, 100 games, do you think you'd get a game off them?"

"Not even in 1,000 games."

"You couldn't even get a game off Martina Navratilova."

On a hot afternoon in the stadium here, a group of boys, dressed in the latest fashion, are studying the passing fashion parade, a serendipitous mix of tattered shorts and T-shirts, designer clothes and Madison Avenue garb.

"I can't believe anybody would wear a necktie," said

one, gesturing toward a country-club type of "It's not like anybody's serving dinner."

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Raiders Down Oilers On 3 Short TD Runs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — One-yard touchdown runs by Marcus Allen, Frank Hawkins and Jim Plunkett rallied the Super Bowl champion Los Angeles Raiders to a 34-14 victory here Sunday that spoiled the National Football League debut of quarterback Warren Moon.

Moon, who led Edmonton of the Canadian Football League to five championships, spurred the Oilers to a 7-0 halftime lead with a 10-yard pass to Mike Huston. The

Bears 34, Buccaneers 14

In Chicago, Jim McMahon threw for one score and ran for another and the Bears made six interceptions and recovered two fumbles in routing Tampa Bay, 34-14.

Chiefs 37, Steelers 27

In Pittsburgh, Todd Blackledge, making his first pro start, passed 22 yards to Stephen Paige for one score and ran a yard for another to lead Kansas City past the Steelers, 37-27.

NFL ROUNDUP

Raiders, who were not shut out in the first half all last season, struck back in the third quarter with scoring runs by Allen and Hawkins for a 13-7 lead.

Los Angeles drove for quarterback Plunkett's TD early in the fourth quarter as the Raiders finally took control. Kicker Matt Bahr added a 28-yard field goal with 4:45 to play, and Los Angeles picked up a safety with 3:45 left when Houston's Dean Steinkuhler was flagged for holding in the end zone. The winners' touchdowns came on drives of 47, 34 and 36 yards.

Dolphins 35, Redskins 17
In Washington, Dan Marino, who last month broke his passing-hand index finger, threw for 311 yards and 15 touchdowns to lead Miami to a 35-17 romp over the Redskins. The second-year quarterback completed 21 of 28 passes and threw scoring strikes of 26 and 74 yards to Mark Duper, six and four yards to Jim Jensen and nine yards to Mark Clayton.

Chargers 42, Vikings 13
In Minneapolis, Dan Fouts threw two scoring passes to Wes Chandler and Pete Johnson scored on two short runs to power San Diego past Minnesota, 42-13. Fouts hit on 21 of 28 passes for 292 yards.

Patriots 21, Bills 17
In Orchard Park, New York, Steve Grogan threw two TD passes, Tony Collins ran for another and New England held off a late charge by Buffalo, 21-17. Collins ran four yards to set up a 1-yard touchdown run, giving Denver a commanding 21-0 lead.

Falcons 36, Saints 28

In New Orleans, Gerald Riggs ran for a team-record 302 yards and two touchdowns in lead Atlanta to the Saints, 36-28. Playing for the injured William Andrews, Riggs scored six runs of three and one yard.

Packers 24, Cardinals 23
In Green Bay, Wisconsin, James Lofton caught seven passes for 134 yards to spark the Packers' 24-23 verdict over St. Louis.

49ers 30, Lions 27
In Pontiac, Michigan, Ray Werschling, who earlier kicked a career-best 53-yard field goal, hit a 22-yarder with four seconds left to lift San Francisco to a 30-27 decision over Detroit.

Giants 28, Eagles 27
In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Phil Simms threw for 409 yards and four touchdowns to carry the New York Giants over Philadelphia, 28-27.

Jets 23, Colts 14
In Indianapolis, Pat Ryan, making the first start of his 7-year NFL career, threw two scoring passes to Mickey Shuler to lead the New York Jets to a 23-14 victory over the Colts.

Broncos 20, Bengals 17
In Denver, Gary Bunkali came off the bench to replace injured John Elway and threw a nine-yard fourth-quarter scoring pass to Clarence Key that pushed the Broncos past Cincinnati, 20-17. Before he suffered a bruised left shoulder in the third period, Elway had passed 25 yards to Butch Johnson for a late charge to set up a 1-yard touchdown run, giving Denver a 13-3 lead.

Seahawks 20, Vikings 17
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SPORTS BRIEFS

Verplank Takes U.S. Amateur Crown

EDMOND, Oklahoma (UPI) — Scott Verplank holed three straight birdie putts midway through the afternoon round and went on to defeat Sam Randolph, 4-and-3, in Sunday's final of the U.S. Amateur golf championship. Verplank sealed the match with a 25-foot birdie on the fringe on the 33rd hole.

Verplank trailed for most of the first 27 holes of the 36-hole match but overcame his driving problems with his putter. Randolph was 2-up after 24 holes but failed on several makeable putts and faded.

Russians Blank Czechs in Canada Cup

MONTREAL (AP) — Goalie Vladimir Myshkin stopped 20 shots, while Mikhail Varnakov scored once and set up another goal here Sunday night, leading the Soviet Union to a 3-0 victory over Czechoslovakia in the first round of the Canada Cup hockey tournament.

